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ABSTRACT

Twenty-seven scholars and librarians compare Cuban holdings in various European countries, discuss research programs relating to Cuba at United States institutions, draw up guidelines for a Cuban bibliography, and explore ways to overcome problems in acquiring Cuban materials through exchange and purchase. In addition to workingpapers, the book contains background information on the conference and a proceedings and recommendations section that includes a list of participants, agenda, a list of institutions in Cuba which exchange publications with the Library of Congress, and recommendations to remove present obstacles hindering institutional and individual scholarly contacts between the United States and Cuba. The major portion of the book is devoted to five working papers. The first provides the non-specialist with a useful guide to significant literature in the Cuban collections of the Library of Congress in the fields of literature, history, political science, international relations, and economics, and includes specialized collections. The other four working papers deal with problems of United States University research libraries in acquiring Cuban library materials, and with resources in the United Kingdom, Spain, and Germany for the study of Cuba. (Author/SJM)

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CUBAN ACQUISITIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Proceedings and Working Papers of an International Conference held at the Library of Congress April 13–15, 1970

Compiled and edited by
EARL J. PARISEAU

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS / WASHINGTON / 1970

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Contents

		Page
FOREWORD		v
INTRODUCTION		vii
PROCEEDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS		1
List of Participants		8
Agenda		10
Recommendations		12
Institutions in Cuba which Exchange Publications with the Library of Congress		14
WORKING PAPERS		
1. Cuba: A Guide to Resources in the Library of Congress		17
Bibliography	Earl J. Pariseau	22
Economics	Carmelo Mesa-Lago	33
History	David D. Burks	42
Literature	Ivan Schulman	51
Political Science and International Relations	Edward Gonzalez	63
Special Collections		
Geography and Maps	James D. Hill	71
Law Materials	Armando E. González	73
Manuscripts	Georgette M. Dorn	78
Music	Wayne D. Shirley	87
Prints and Photographs	Alan Fern	89
2. Problems of Acquisition of Cuban Library Materials by United States University Research Libraries.	Lee Williams	91
3. Resources in the United Kingdom for the Study of Cuba Especially Since 1868.	Bernard Naylor	98

Page

4. Resources in Spain for the Study of Cuba Since 1868.
..... Juan Martínez Alier and José Ramón Barraca de Ramos 128

5. Resources in Germany for the Study of Cuba Since 1868.
.....Hans Pohl 151

Foreword

The International Conference on Cuban Acquisitions and Bibliography held in the Library of Congress on April 13-15, 1970 was an academic and professional meeting that grew out of scholarly concern over the inadequacy of bibliographical information on Cuba since 1868. Individual scholars had earlier expressed their fear that in the United States as a whole the scholarly resources for research on Cuba were scattered, were in part unidentified, and were insufficient for serious investigation.

In 1968, the Hispanic Foundation convened a small number of scholars in the United States whose specialized research is concerned primarily with Cuba, together with librarians and bibliographers from institutions known to have an interest in acquiring Cuban materials and developing bibliographies on Cuba. The meeting was held June 14-15, 1968 in the Library of Congress. It was one of a long series of small gatherings of interested specialists that from time to time the Hispanic Foundation sponsors or co-sponsors. Earlier ones, for example, reviewed the problems and approaches to the history of religion in Latin America (1957); the state of Latin American studies in the United States (1958); the need for a bibliography on the historical literature of Latin America and problems of compiling it (1962); and the inadequacy of newspaper holdings in U.S. libraries for the study of Spain in the 19th and 20th centuries (1967). Generally, these conferences have aimed at identifying specific problems, suggesting broad lines of approach to their solution, and recommending a general course of action or program. Usually the next step in this evolutionary process is to convene a second, larger, more representative gathering to verify the findings of the first and to refine and advance its recommendations, often assigning specific responsibilities to carry them out. Such was the case here.

In planning for the second step, which was the International Conference on Cuban Acquisitions and Bibliography, the desirability of enlisting the participation of Cuban scholars and bibliographers from the island itself was stressed. The cooperation of St. Antony's College (Oxford), the Colegio de Mexico, and Yale University was enlisted, and they expressed their willingness to co-sponsor the Conference and hold it at one or another of these institutions if meeting at such a site would enable Cubans to participate. Cubans were invited to join with representatives of these institutions at any place of Cuban choosing to plan the proposed international meeting. Although Cuban scholars and librarians showed much unofficial

professional interest, they were not permitted by their government to discuss plans for a conference with their foreign colleagues.

As the Hispanic Foundation continued to view the improvement of the acquisition of Cuban materials and Cuban bibliography as significant matters that required further exploration and action, it reluctantly decided to proceed with an international technical and professional meeting even though it was doubtful that Cubans could attend. The Hispanic Foundation left the door open for Cuban participation but did not consider lack of Cuban representation a sufficient cause to forego a normal academic inquiry into the status of problems. Yale University agreed to act as co-sponsor of the Conference. No U.S. Government agencies or units besides the Library of Congress were involved or consulted in planning for the meeting and no other government officials except those from the Library of Congress participated in the Conference when it was convened.

Within the Hispanic Foundation its Assistant Director, Earl J. Pariseau, was given the responsibility for commissioning the working papers, making local arrangements for participants, and editing these Proceedings for publication. He was also asked to maintain liaison with Anthony Maingot, to whom Yale University had delegated responsibilities for cosponsorship of the meeting.

The Hispanic Foundation would like to acknowledge formally its appreciation of financial support from the Ford Foundation which made the Conference possible. Thanks are due to the participants themselves who took time from busy lives to provide information, advice, and counsel on matters which are difficult and delicate, but nonetheless important to the advancement of knowledge. All participants owe a debt of gratitude to Miss Alice Wexler who served ably as *rapporteur* of the conference.

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Howard F. Cline
Director, Hispanic Foundation

Introduction

Cuban studies in the United States have experienced a resurgence among individual scholars and researchers, universities and research institutions and the Federal Government—all of whom are interested in better understanding the impact of current events on Cuban society and culture.

A number of universities with well-established Latin American programs have exhibited new interest in Cuba. The universities of Pittsburgh, Yale, Miami at Coral Gables, California at Los Angeles, and New Mexico at Albuquerque have become centers of Cuban research.

Several of the leading institutions in Europe have established comparable programs. In England, Oxford University, the University of London, Cambridge University, and the Institute for Development Studies at the University of Sussex offer Cuban studies. In West Germany, the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin, the Sociology department of the University of Bielefeld, and the University of Bonn offer programs in Cuban studies, and a documentary center for Latin America called the Dokumentationsring Lateinamerika has been established at the Institut für Ibero-Amerika-kunde in Hamburg.

This increasing international interest in scholarly investigations of Cuban culture and society and the continuing demands for research materials to conduct long-range Cuban area and comparative Caribbean studies also have had an impact upon the library community. But in general, libraries report that they have not been able to respond to growing demands for research materials because of the difficulty of obtaining current and retrospective publications, especially materials published inside Cuba.

Recognizing their mutual academic interests and general needs, a group of U.S. scholars, on invitation of the Hispanic Foundation, met at the Library of Congress in June 1968 to review and appraise possible cooperative mechanisms for improving acquisitions from Cuba and the flow of materials to it, and to provide better bibliographical control over publications concerning Cuba issued anywhere since 1868. Representatives from the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, Indiana University, the University of California at Riverside, Ohio University, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of New Mexico, the University of California at Irvine, the University of Miami, the Latin American Studies Association, and the Hispanic Foundation attended the conference.

The principal recommendations which emerged from that meeting were the following: to develop programs to increase the flow of research materials between the United States and Cuba through purchases and increased ex-

changes with Cuban institutions; to make preliminary plans for a bibliography on Cuba covering the period 1868-1968; to hold an international meeting of representatives of U.S., European, and Latin American institutions including Cuban participants, if possible; to formulate mechanisms for improving exchange relationships with Cuban institutions; and to discuss the organization, scope, and format of the proposed bibliography.

Against this background, an International Conference on Cuban Bibliography and Acquisitions convened at the Library of Congress on April 13-15, 1970. A series of five working papers had been commissioned, and a number of scholars from European and U.S. institutions had been asked to survey the principal holdings of Cuban materials in their respective library and archival depositories. An additional working paper summarized the major problems of exchange and acquisition of Cuban materials by U.S. university research libraries.

A list of participants appears as appendix A. In preliminary planning, there were indirect negotiations for Cuban nationals from that island republic to participate. Two scholars who attended only part of the five sessions asked to be dropped from the list of participants, as they were not in sympathy with its recommendations. The agenda for the Conference, held in the Woodrow Wilson Room of the Library of Congress, April 13-15, 1970, appears as Appendix B.

Proceedings and Recommendations

The International Conference on Cuban Bibliography and Acquisitions brought together at the Library of Congress, twenty-seven scholars and librarians to compare Cuban holdings in various European countries, to discuss research programs relating to Cuba at United States institutions, to draw up guidelines for a Cuban bibliography, and to explore ways to overcome problems in acquiring Cuban materials through exchange and purchase. Resolutions for future action by various groups which the Conference adopted are included in Appendix C.

Exchange and Acquisition

The Monday morning meeting opened with a group discussion of Lee Williams' paper, "Problems of Exchange and Acquisition of Cuban Library Materials." Several members noted that acquisition of government publications presented the greatest problems for Yale and other university libraries. Some librarians and scholars also reported that they had been unable to secure visas from Cuban authorities to visit Cuba for research or for acquisition of research materials.

The Library of Congress indicated that the Library has minimal difficulty acquiring Cuban government publications, and that it receives on exchange three times more serials, including official ones, than monographs on Cuban subjects. The Library currently receives 68 titles from 40 institutions in Cuba. Government exchanges are carried out through the individual Cuban government agencies and institutions rather than through a central source. The 1938 Executive Agreement governing U.S.-Cuban exchanges of library materials has not been abrogated due to the break in diplomatic relations. However, there was a decline in shipments in late 1967 and early 1968.

To improve its exchange-of-publication programs with institutions in Latin America, the Hispanic Exchange Section of the Library of Congress compiled, by subject, various lists of publications available for exchange programs, to assure a more balanced distribution of materials at hand. The Library of Congress inquired from its Cuban exchange partners what types of materials they wished to receive from foreign libraries in exchange for their publications. It was discovered that they had rather definite preferences. Although the Cuban institutions expressed an interest in a variety of subject materials, the majority of requests included scientific or technical materials. One Conference participant noted that scientific textbooks and periodicals held first priority. History and humanities appeared to be less urgent. Some Cuban institutions reported to the Library of Congress that

they wanted works on ideology, also on education. The Cuban National Academy of Sciences, for example, preferred sociology to physics. Other institutions, such as the Biblioteca Nacional José Martí, especially requested bibliographic materials.

Several participants also noted that a number of university libraries in the United States and Europe were carrying on productive exchanges with their Cuban counterparts. Apparently, the Cubans are eager to establish exchange programs in the scientific and technical fields the publications of which, if purchased, would expend scarce foreign currency. Recognizing the limitations of many library exchange practices -- exchange items usually consist of duplicates or an institution's own publications — the Library of Congress suggested the possibility of expanding the program to include priced monographs and serial publications requested from principal institutions with which the Library carries on exchange. (A list is found in Appendix D.).

Members of the Conference also polled information about book dealers who deal in Cuban materials. A number of international dealers were mentioned as purchase sources, most of whom provide lists of Cuban materials on request. (The information appears in Appendix E.). Several members noted that direct phone calls to the Instituto del Libro in Havana had facilitated service.

Several members indicated that in order to pay for books ordered directly from the Instituto, they sent checks in Canadian currency or maintained Canadian accounts against which the Instituto can draw for their purchase.

It was reported that Libro Libre, directed by London book dealer Richard Handyside, has a limited but low-priced collection of Cuban titles. Handyside's small operation, which has been going on for about two years, has encountered some difficulty in filling orders for journals but has been more successful with monographs. It was suggested that perhaps the Library of Congress and other institutions could place blanket orders for Cuban titles with Libro Libre or other book dealers who are reliable and reasonably priced.

Several members noted that the Smithsonian Institution had recently refused to send private exchange materials to Cuba. As the instrument for the exchange of official publications, it is authorized to collect and forward official U.S. Government publications and other materials to the designated Cuban repository. In addition, it is authorized to forward exchange materials from private sources. However, because of budgetary restrictions, it has been unable to comply with all the requests from universities and other United States institutions to forward materials to Cuba. The Smithsonian's International Exchange Section, which deals with all such requests,

reports that interested individuals and institutions should send queries to IES, rather than send the publications for transmittal directly.

Confusing and inconsistent U.S. postal regulations also present obstacles to library exchanges with Cuba. Members agreed that the problem lies not so much in receiving materials mailed from Cuba, as in sending items from this country, which is an essential element in continuing relationships. It appears that the U S. Post Office has no general consistent practice *vis-a-vis* Cuba. All agreed that efforts should be made to clarify existing regulations and to remove restrictions. Packages have a better chance of delivery in the United States if the Cuban sender places the export license number on the outside of the package.

One institution noted that it had experienced difficulty in obtaining an import license from the Treasury Department to purchase Cuban books. This institution, however, has since reported that its request for an import license has been granted. Normally, the Treasury's policy has been to issue one import license per institution, expecting the institution's library and faculty members to use the same license for their research needs. Participants noted, however, that in several cases individual scholars conducting serious investigations have obtained import permits for Cuban research materials, in addition or apart from those issued to their institutions.

Cooperative microfilming

The microfilming of Cuban materials was also discussed. The Chairman urged that scholars make known to the Library of Congress the types of materials they would like to have microfilmed, and members agreed that Cuban municipal and notarial archives, especially for the 1868-1898 and for the 1902-1959 periods would be of greatest significance. While much information from the 1898-1909 period has been collected by the United States and elsewhere. Several members felt that the Castro revolution had created preoccupation with the 1952-1969 period at the expense of earlier years. Because of the interest in Cuba since 1952, publications from that date seem to be more readily accessible than for previous years. Research projects at many American institutions focus almost exclusively on the latter. For scholars interested in Cuban archival sources, the most complete recent survey may be found in Bohumil Badura, "Algunas informaciones acerca de la organización y las condiciones de investigación histórica en Cuba" which appeared in the Czechoslovakian journal *Ibero-American pragensia* (Ano II, 1968, p. 207-228.) . Another helpful guide to Cuban archival sources is the series *Guías de Archivos* published by the Academia de Ciencias de Cuba. Number 1 of this series, *Guía del Archivo Nacional* which appeared in 1967, includes a brief history of the Archivo Nacional and a description of its principal archival holdings. Similar guides for Cuban regional archives are planned.

Library and Archival Sources on Cuba; (Sweden, Germany, England, Spain)

European members described the library and archival sources relating to Cuba in their respective countries. It was stated that Scandinavia holds little material for the researcher concerning Latin America in general, or Cuba in particular. A few military diaries, plus consular dispatches, are the main items of interest. Two institutes focus on Latin America: one at Gothenburg, Sweden with 25,000 - 30,000 titles, and one at Stockholm, with perhaps 25,000 titles. It was also announced that at the forthcoming September 1970 meeting in Finland at the Institute of Modern History, possibilities for Latin American research in Scandinavia will be discussed.

German manuscript holdings are strongest on commerce and navigation relating to Cuba, and are located in about 20 German archival depositories. But there are no business archives, only a small number of papers concerning the transactions of various merchants. The most important library is the Ibero- American Institute in Berlin-Lankwitz, which contains some 4,000 volumes on Cuba. The Documentation Center in Hamburg, established by the Association of Latin American Research Centers in West Germany (Arbeitsgeneinschaft Deutsche Lateinamerika-Forschung), has begun to compile a union catalog of Latin American materials available in German institutions.

Cuban holdings in Great Britain were summarized. Through the cartel system of allocating area specialization within Latin America to different institutions, Cuba has become the special responsibility of Oxford. The University of London and the Institute for Development Studies at the University of Sussex have recently exhibited interest in developing Cuban studies programs.

The Foreign Office Documents in the Public Record Office are useful auxiliaries in the study of certain periods of Cuban history, e.g., the immediate post-Machado period when British policy was in conflict with the U.S. Both the Ambassadorial and the Consular Reports reveal something of business activities and reactions, including strikes on British-owned railways, the effect of Cuban nationalization legislation on insurance companies, etc. The business archives are spotty and there is no continuous series of archives covering the activities of one particular business house as there is, for example, in Chile. There are some details on the later stages of the slavery issue scattered throughout British archives.

While few Spaniards themselves are researching Cuban history, many foreign scholars are using Spanish archives for such studies. The biggest hindrance to utilization of the great research resources in Spain is the lack of funds to organize the collections and to complete their cataloging. Slavery and economic studies based on the census reports are currently the most popular subjects of Cuban research in Spain. Only in Madrid

is there an annual Index of the Cortes with a cumulative index every ten years.

Current Cuban Research

Research activities being conducted in the Soviet Union were then briefly described. The Institute of History in Moscow carries on research on Latin America in close connection with the Institute of Ethnology. For the Russians, ethnology is not only anthropology as we know it, but also includes the study of nationalism. The Institute of Latin American Studies, established in 1960, stresses political, economic, and social studies with emphasis on the post-1950 period. The staff of nearly one hundred includes many graduate students who occasionally spend part of their research time in Cuba. The most important libraries for Latin American subjects are in Moscow and Leningrad. Neither city has an extensive Cuban collection.

At the second session of the Conference, the American members described ongoing research projects at their institutions. Gerald Read discussed the development of his Research Center for the Study of Socialist Education, an autonomous institution located at Kent State University in Ohio. Having had considerable experience previously in negotiating exchange agreements for scholars and educational administrators between socialist countries and the United States, Dr. Read established the Research Center in 1967. He noted that educational specialists from Czechoslovakia and Hungary have been delegated an advisory role in Cuban education. He also reported that his Center maintains communication with the University of Havana, to which it sends the *Comparative Educational Review* and other periodicals. He added that the UNESCO International Conference on Comparative Education to be held in Ottawa, Canada, in August, 1970, is actively seeking Cuban representation, partially to foster such exchanges.

Edwin Lieuwen reviewed various projects being carried out at the University of New Mexico under the auspices of a 1965 Ford Foundation grant for the study of the process of social revolution in Latin America. Underway is a study and research guide to the Cuban Revolution, co-authored by Dr. Lieuwen and Nelson Valdes, which is expected to appear in 1971. Emphasizing the years 1952-1959, the guide will include about 5,000 titles, including books, pamphlets, documents, and major periodical articles. The University of New Mexico is also compiling and publishing key revolutionary documents. A volume of the works of Che Guevara, by Nelson Valdes and Rolando Bonachea, was published by MIT press in 1969. A collection of the works of Fidel Castro is now in progress. Also in preparation are comparative historical studies of the "old regimes" of countries such as Boliva and Guatemala. Louis Perez is preparing a study of the Cuban army, from 1898 to 1959. An analysis of revolutionary organizations from 1952-1959 is also being planned. Edwin Lieuwen and Martin Needler are

preparing a new study of the United States and social revolution in Latin America.

Jaime Suchliki described the broad range of research activities now in progress at the Institute for the Study of Cuba and the Caribbean, a department of the Center for Advanced International Studies at the University of Miami. These are being carried forward with assistance from the Ford Foundation. The Institute's projects include the collection of Cuban documents, speeches, and letters from the years 1952-1969; annual publication of a bibliography by Fermín Peraza entitled *The Cuban revolution: a bibliography;* an annotated bibliography of documents edited by Dr. Suchliki, *The Cuban revolution: a documentary guide;* a continuing interview program with arriving refugees which explores internal conditions and institutional changes in Cuba; and a training program for Cuban teachers and doctors which is part of the Program for Continuing Education.

Individual projects at Miami include a study of changes in Cuba's social structure by Lowery Nelson; an analysis of economic changes in revolutionary Cuba by Roberto Hernandez; a study of relationships between Cuban refugees and Negroes in Miami by Dave Cartano and Clyde C. Wooten; an economic history of Cuba by Peter Wigart; and an analysis of Cuban-Soviet relations by Jaime Suchliki and Leon Goure.

From the University of Pittsburgh, Carmelo Mesa-Lago reported that eight people are currently doing research on Cuba. Cole Blasier is exploring United States-Cuban relations. James Malloy is developing a theoretical model of the Cuban Revolution. Changing values in Cuba is the subject of a study by sociologist José Moreno, while Rolland Paulston of the Education Department is examining formal education as an instrument of economic development. In the humanities, Julio Matas is studying Cuban theatre and cinematography; Roberta Salper's field is literature and revolution, while Julio Ortega is exploring the contemporary Cuban novel. Dr. Mesa-Lago is also compiling a selective, critical bibliography and index of Cuban periodicals for the years 1959-1968, and editing a collection of 20 essays which analyzes structural change in Cuba.

Anthony Maingot summarized Yale's Antilles Research Program. Funded by a two-year Ford Foundation grant, the purpose of the Program is to sponsor teaching and research in various disciplines focusing specifically on Cuba and Haiti. Professors in the Cuban field who will be at Yale beginning in September 1970 on a permanent or visiting basis will be Marvin Leiner (sociology of Cuban education), Bertram Silverman (economic development and labor policy), Julio Ortega (contemporary Cuban novel), Leslie Maingat (Haitian foreign relations with Cuba, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic) and Professor Maingot (social history of early radical thought in Cuba). At least four courses in different disciplines will be taught, reflecting the enormous student interest in the Cuban experience.

This review of programs and research projects at several institutions points up the need to promote the scholarly interchange of current research projects recently completed and in progress, publications, academic programs, library acquisitions, and microfilming projects relating to Cuban studies. A suggestion was made that the *Latin American Research Review* (LARR), the official organ of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), should be approached as the vehicle for the periodic publication of a section devoted to Cuba. After further review, the Conference decided that a better approach might be the publication of a separate newsletter, devoted entirely to Cuban studies, scheduled to appear at least annually. The group recommended that the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Pittsburgh be approached to compile and publish the newsletter, with possible financial support from other interested institutions.

Proposed Cuban Bibliography

A portion of the Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning sessions was devoted to a discussion of the scope, organization, and format of a proposed bibliography on Cuba, 1868-1968. Issues included the nature of the categories, the order of priorities of these categories, and periodicity. After lengthy review and discussions, the Conference agreed that a selective, annotated bibliography on Cuba covering the period 1868 to the present would be desirable. In addition, a revised outline of the proposed bibliography should be sent to a number of scholars in the social sciences and humanities, including Cubans, to solicit their further comments and suggestions on the bibliography's scope and organization.

Conclusion

Fifteen resolutions emerged from the Conference discussions. At the request of the European participants, the resolutions were divided into two groups: the first reflects special library interest and concerns of the North American members; the second is of general interest to all participants. The latter received full approval of the Conference, with the exception of the two U.S. members who did not wish their names to be associated with these recommendations or to be listed as participants.

The meeting ended with a re-evaluation of the purposes of the Conference. The organizers had sought Cuban participation, but unfortunately no Cubans had accepted the invitation. In conclusion, Conference members discussed the possibilities of international collaboration in the preparation of the proposed "Bibliography on Cuba, 1868-1968," which might in the future include Cuban institutions and scholars. The availability of excellent research facilities for foreign scholars who had visited Cuba were also gratefully acknowledged. The hope was expressed that all governments would relax various barriers to the exchange of *bona fide* scholars and scholarly materials.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Juan Martinez Alier
St. Antony's College
Oxford, England

Nettie Lee Benson
Curator, Latin American Collection
University of Texas
Austin, Texas 78712

Cole Blasier
Director
Center for Latin American Studies
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Peter Bridge
Exchange & Gift Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

David Burks
Department of History
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Raymond Carr
Warden
St. Antony's College
Oxford, England

Howard F. Cline
Hispanic Foundation
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Edward Gonzalez
Department of Political Science
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024

Berta Grossman
Exchange & Gift Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Edwin Lieuwen
Department of History
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Anthony Maingot
Director
Comparative Caribbean Studies
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Nita Manitzas
Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York 10017

Carmelo Mesa-Lago
Associate Director
Center for Latin American Studies
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Magnus Mörner
Ibero-Amerikanska Institutet i
Stockholm
Fack 102 30
Stochkolm, Sweden

Bernard Naylor
University of London
Institute of Latin American Studies
31 Tavistock Square
London, W.C. 1, England

Earl J. Pariseau
Hispanic Foundation
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Hans Pohl
History of Economics
University of Bonn
Bonn, Germany

Gerald Read
Director, Research Center for the Study
of Socialist Education
Kent State University
Kent, Ohio 44240

José Ramón Barraca de Ramos
Archivo Histórico Nacional
Serrano, 115
Madrid 6, Spain

Michael Rogers
Institute of Development Studies at
University of Sussex
Stanmer
Brighton BN 1 9QA
Sussex, England

Ivan Schulman
Department of Romance Languages
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Kalman Silvert
Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York 10017

Jaime Suchliki
Institute of International Studies
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

Lee Williams
Curator for Latin America
Sterling Library
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Donald F. Wisdom
Hispanic Foundation
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

AGENDA

April 13 - 15 1970

MORNING SESSION - April 13 --- Chairman: Howard F. Cline

I. Welcoming Remarks

Purposes and objectives of Conference.

II. Acquisitions Matters

1. Problems of exchange and acquisition of Cuban library materials.

2. General Discussion by Conference Participants

AFTERNOON SESSION - April 13 --- Chairman: Nettie Lee Benson

I. Exchange and Acquisitions Matters (continued)

1. Acquisition and exchange problems of Cuban library materials as experienced by research libraries in England, Spain, Sweden, Germany and U.S.

2. General Discussion by Conference Participants.

MORNING SESSION - April 14 --- Chairman: Raymond S. Carr

I. Bibliographical Matters

1. Summary presentation of Conference Papers on resource materials in England, Spain, Germany, and the U.S. for the study of Cuba since 1868.

2. General Discussion by Conference Participants.

AFTERNOON SESSION - April 14 --- Chairman: Magnus Mörner

I. Bibliographical Matters (continued)

1. Discussion of proposed Bibliography for the study of Cuba, 1868-1968.

2. Comments and suggestions on tentative outline for proposed Cuban Bibliography.

3. General Discussion by Conference Participants.

MORNING SESSION - April 15 --- Chairman: Howard F. Cline

I. Discussions and Recommendations on Exchange and Acquisition matters

II. Discussion and Recommendations on Proposed Bibliography for the study of Cuba, 1868-1968.

III. Other Related Matters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Recognizing the need to remove present obstacles hindering institutional and individual scholarly contacts between the U.S. and Cuba, the North American members/participants of the Conference recommend that:

1. The Government Relations Committee of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) vigorously pursue all avenues to remove the existing postal restrictions and other barriers to the mailing and receipt of scholarly materials between the United States and Cuba.
2. Strong support be given to the Government Relations Committee of LASA in its efforts to a) obtain unquestioned recognition of the legal right of any U.S. scholarly institution to purchase Cuban research materials by automatically providing or renewing its license for such imports, and b) extend the same licensing privileges to individual scholars and graduate students.
3. In the interest of promoting scholarly exchange, the Government Relations Committee of LASA seek the removal of U.S. Government restrictions on visits of Cuban scholars to the U.S., and explore with U.S. officials the possibility of relaxing present travel restrictions on members of Cuba's UN delegation.
4. In the further interest of promoting scholarly exchanges, the Government Relations Committee of LASA explore ways to promote an increased flow of U.S. scholars to Cuba.
5. The Library of Congress explore the possibility of expanding its exchange program with the Biblioteca Nacional José Martí and other Cuban institutions by offering to provide priced commercial and institutional publications requested by Cuban exchange partners.
6. Encouragement be given to the University of Pittsburgh to complete a selective, annotated bibliography of articles appearing in thirty-five of the more important Cuban periodicals published since 1959 and that cooperative effort be made to aid completion and publication of this bibliography.
7. To promote the scholarly interchange of current information on research projects, publications, academic programs, library acqui-

sitions, and microfilming projects relating to Cuban studies, a newsletter be published at least annually. The Conference further recommends that the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Pittsburgh compile and publish this newsletter, and that a search for funds from various universities with Cuban research interests be undertaken.

II. Recognizing the increasing world-wide interest in scholarly investigations of Cuban society and culture, and the continuing demands for Cuban research materials to conduct long-range Cuban area studies and comparative Caribbean studies programs the Conference as a whole further recommends that:

8. A concerted effort be made by United States, Latin American, and European universities and libraries to expand and improve their exchange-of-publications programs with Cuban institutions, so that such exchange partners may better obtain and furnish current and retrospective scholarly research materials.
9. To improve the purchase of Cuban books and periodicals by U.S., Latin American, and European institutions, an attempt be made to locate a reputable book dealer who could provide, on a regular basis, multiple copies of current Cuban research materials under blanket order arrangements.
10. Wider attention be given to the acquisition of Cuban materials relating to the pre-revolutionary period, particularly the 1868-1898 and 1902-1958 periods.
11. Cooperative microfilming projects be undertaken by interested U.S., Cuban, and European libraries to make more widely available to scholars current and retrospective Cuban journals and newspapers.
12. A priority list of Cuban newspapers and journals requiring filming be compiled by the Hispanic Foundation, in consultation with academic specialists in the social sciences and humanities.
13. Encouragement be extended to the Sección Ultramar of the Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid, Spain) to complete the catalog of Cuban materials in their collection, and to seek financial assistance for the compilation and publication of this essential bibliographical information.
14. Following the recommendation of the 1968 Conference and the preliminary bibliographical studies undertaken thus far, the present Conference enthusiastically supports the compilation and publication of a selected bibliography on Cuba covering the period 1868 to the present. The collaboration and participation of Cuban bibliographers in Cuba be sought in the planning and the preparation of the proposed annotated bibliography.

INSTITUTIONS IN CUBA WHICH EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Academia de Ciencias de la República de Cuba
Capitolio Nacional
Havana, Cuba

Archivo Nacional
Compostela y San Isidro
Havana, Cuba

Biblioteca Nacional "José Martí"
Plaza de la Revolución
Havana, Cuba

Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba
Calle 21, No. 661, Vedado (Apartado 370)
Havana, Cuba

Centro de Documentación e Información Técnica
Ministerio de Transporte, 4to. piso
Havana, Cuba

Colegio Nacional de Arquitectos de Cuba
Infanta y Humboldt
Havana, Cuba

Comisión Nacional Cubana de la UNESCO
Avenida Kohly No. 151, esq. a 32
Havana, Cuba

Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Cuba
Ave. General Suarez y Territorial
Plaza de la Revolución
Havana, Cuba

Casa de las Américas
G y 3a, Vedado
Havana, Cuba

Desarrollo Agropecuario del País
Centro de Información
Departamento de Canje Internacional
Apartado No. 202
Havana, Cuba

Dirección General de Cultura
Ministerio de Educación
Havana, Cuba

Dirección Nacional de Zoológicos y Acuarios
Apartado 7097
Havana, Cuba

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias
Ave. de Rancho Boyaros, esq. a San Pedro
Apartado 6916
Havana, Cuba

Instituto Cubano de Amistad con los Pueblos
Calle 17, No. 301, Vedado
Havana, Cuba

Instituto Cubano del Arte e Industria Cinematográficos
Calle 23, No. 1115, Vedado
Havana, Cuba

Instituto Cubano de Investigaciones de los Derivados de la Caña de Azucar
(ICIDCA)
Ministerio de Industrias
Vía Blanca y Carretera Central
Apartado 4026
Havana, Cuba

Instituto de Geografía y Geología
Capitolio Nacional
Havana, Cuba

Instituto Nacional de Deportes, Educación Física y Recreación
Ciudad Deportiva
Havana, Cuba

Instituto Nacional de Higiene, Epidemiología y Microbiología
Ministerio de Salud Publica
Havana, Cuba

Instituto Nacional de la Pesca
Centro de Investigaciones Pesqueras
Playa Habana, Bauta
Havana, Cuba

Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hidraúlicos
(now part of Desarrollo Agropecuario del País)

Junta Central de Planificación
Linea y A
Havana, Cuba

Ministerio de la Industria Alimenticia
Avenida 41, No. 4455, Marianao
Havana, Cuba

Ministerio de la Industria Azucarera
Apartado No. 6413
Havana, Cuba

Ministerio de Industria Básica
Havana, Cuba

Ministero de Relaciones Exteriores
Dirección de Información - Sección de Intercambio y Distribución
5ta. y G. Vedado
Havana, Cuba

Museo Histórico de las Ciencias Médicas "Carlos J. Finlay"
Cuba No. 460
Havana, Cuba

Ministerio de Salud Pública
Centro Nacional de Información de Ciencias Médicas
Apartado 6520
Havana, Cuba

Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y Latinoamérica
Linea y D. Vedado
Havana, Cuba

Pensamiento Crítico
Calle J. No. 556
e/25 y 27, Vedado
Havana, Cuba

Registro de la Propiedad Industrial
Ministerio de Industria Básica
Teniente Rey No. 405
Havana, Cuba

Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba
Calle 17, No. 351, Vedado
Havana, Cuba

Escuela de Ciencias Biológicas
Facultad de Ciencias
Universidad de la Habana
Havana, Cuba

Centro de Información Científica y Técnica
Universidad de la Havana
Havana, Cuba

Universidad Central "Marta Abreu" de Las Villas
Santa Clara, Cuba

Universidad de Oriente
Santiago de Cuba, Cuba

LIST OF BOOK DEALERS OFFERING CUBAN RESEARCH MATERIALS

Librería Florencia
Florencia 45
México, D.F.

Central Books
37 Gray-Inn Road
London, England

Librería Delta
Avenida Italia 2817
Montevideo, Uruguay
(out-of-print Cuban books)

Librería Puvil
Barcelona 9, Spain

Gustavo Rodríguez Villaba
Juan María Pérez 2912
Montevideo, Uruguay

Librería Ruedo Ibérico
203 Avenue Pierie
Brossolette 92 Montrouge
France

Siglo XXI Editores, S.A.
Emilio Rubin, 7
Madrid 16, Spain

Richard Handyside
Libro Libre
21 Theobalds Road
London, W.C. 1, England

Davis Book Company, Ltd.
2220 Beaconsfield Ave
Montreal 28, Quebec Canada

WORKING PAPER NO. 1.

Cuba: A Guide to Resources in The Library of Congress

For the past eleven years Cuba has held center stage in the news media and is almost as important in the field of Latin American publications. This increasing world interest in Cuban affairs has focused the attention of researchers and scholars on a growing body of research material. Over the years, the Library of Congress has acquired a representative and balanced collection of Cuban materials, consisting of books and periodical literature for the most part, with a small but significant collection of maps, manuscripts, prints and photographs, as well as music.

The purpose of the following essays is to serve as a general guide for the researcher interested in the Cuban collections of the Library of Congress. While the Library of Congress possesses the single most important collection of Cuban material, there are a number of other major U.S. research libraries that have significant Cuban collections, some especially noteworthy for specific disciplines and/or periods covered. The *Handbook of Hispanic source materials and research organizations* (Stanford, 1956) is outdated and does not reflect the recent emphasis given by U.S. research libraries in the development of their Cuban collections. Yet there is no comparable guide which provides the interested scholar with more current information on Cuban resource materials in the U.S.

At present there are a dozen or more universities in the U.S. which have made a major commitment to the development of Latin American studies programs. In support of these programs vigorous efforts are being made to improve and to expand Latin American collections in the libraries, with some of the universities stressing Cuban research materials.

Generally these Cuban collections in major U.S. university libraries reflect strength in one particular period of Cuban history or are noted for their emphasis in one or more fields of the social sciences and humanities. The University of Florida at Gainesville, perhaps because of its special responsibility under the Farmington Plan, has placed major emphasis on development of its Cuban collection. Other universities, such as the University of Miami at Coral Gables, Yale University, and Stanford University, have stressed the acquisition of Cuban research materials on the Castro period because of special programs and faculty interest. Historically, the New York Public Library has followed a broad acquisitions policy in its Latin American collection, including many Cuban works.

The Cuban collection of the Yale University Library consists of approximately 2,000 monographic titles and approximately 200 serial titles, with

major emphasis on Cuban history and literature. It is strongest in its 19th century and early 20th century imprints, but increasing emphasis is now being placed on developing a complete collection on post-Revolutionary Cuba.

Since its establishment the University of Miami Library at Coral Gables has placed special emphasis on publications written by Cuban and non-Cuban writers. Its collections represent strong holdings in literature, history, and law, including important and rare material of the late 19th century and early 20th century. Since 1959 the Library has made a determined effort to acquire publications of all descriptions through an active and extensive exchange program with the Biblioteca Nacional José Martí in Havana and other scholarly institutions in Cuba. The University of Miami receives on subscription 38 Cuban newspapers and magazines and is making a special effort to gather pamphlets and newspapers published by Cuban exiles.

The University of Florida, because of its proximity to the Caribbean area and its long-standing interest in developing library resources for the Latin American Affairs program, historically has had strong holdings of Cuban materials. The collection's principal focus is the Caribbean area, and Cuban works in all fields from the 19th century to the present are considered outstanding. Bibliography, biography, the major *Revistas*, sets of archival, historical, and literary works are well represented. Cuban official publications are exceptionally strong, including many major statistical works. The background and documentary materials relating to Cuban-U.S. relations up to the repeal of the Platt Amendment in 1934 are good on both sides. The University of Florida assumed the Farmington Plan responsibility for Cuba during the early 1950's and a determined effort has been made to acquire all Cuban research materials of value held by other institutions in the U.S. since that time. For the 1950-1960 decade, a sizable number of ephemera not otherwise reported have been discovered. During the Castro period, coverage of materials from and about Cuba has been as extensive as possible.

The research libraries of the New York Public Library have been assigned, under the Farmington Plan, the responsibility for the history of the West Indies and for all individual countries and islands. At present the Cuban collection is the fastest growing of all these collections. A generally comprehensive collecting program permits the acquisition of materials in all languages and in all areas of subject interest except education, law, medicine, and theology. Statistically, the Cuban history collection numbers in excess of 2,000 items, further strengthened by 500 pamphlets covering the period 1820 to the present day, most of which are Cuban imprints, political in nature.

Literature is also strong, with about 1,000 titles representing editions of literary works and critical studies. José Martí and Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda are particularly well represented. Among the literary forms, poetry leads with about 500 titles. There are approximately 250 works devoted to fiction, and 150 drama titles. The Period covered ranges from the second half of the 19th century to the present day. Literary periodicals are notably strong.

The New York Public Library holds many source materials for a study of the two basic industries of Cuba. The resources on sugar cover all of its aspects: manufacturing, trade and statistics, tariffs, etc., with extensive runs of periodicals. Tobacco, which is only slightly less significant, is supplemented by the holdings of the Arants Tobacco Collection.

The University of California at Los Angeles' collection of Cuban library materials, while not exhaustive, is well balanced and substantial in source books and works of scholarship. History and literature are the major disciplines covered in the works published prior to 1969, with good holdings of some Cuban journals and newspapers. The second major part of the Cuban collection consists of materials published on the Castro revolution. The UCLA Library has made a special effort to acquire all materials of research value for this period, through purchase and an active exchange program with various institutions in Cuba. Cuban exile publications, including both books and periodicals, are also well represented in its Cuban holdings.

The Harvard College Library has one of the major collections of Cuban resource materials in the United States, rich in retrospective as well as current materials. Some of its outstanding features include a 2,000 volume collection on Cuban history, including early works such as Erenchun's *Anales de la isla de Cuba* (1955-1961) and a good collection of recent publications both in English and in Spanish on the Castro regime; a substantial Cuban literary collection consisting of 1,800 titles containing works and critical studies of the major Cuban authors -- Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, José Martí, Alejo Carpentier, Lezama Lima, etc. The Harvard Law School library possesses an excellent collection of more than 5,000 volumes of Cuban legal materials which include important Spanish historical documents concerning colonial Cuba and all the major sets of laws and court reports, including 1,500 volumes on Cuban laws and treaties. The legal collections also include the Olivart library acquired in 1911 which contains comprehensive holdings concerning the Spanish-American War and related Cuban history for 20 years preceding and following the conflict.

Harvard's Cuban periodicals are strong for history, politics and literature with excellent holdings for *Anales de la Academia de la Historia* (complete from 1919-1950); *Boletín del Archivo Nacional*, for 1902-1963; *Revista Cubana* for 1877,1884; *Revista Bimestre Cubana*, 1930-1959; and a number of current

historical periodicals covering the Castro period such as *INRA*, *ISLAS*, *Obra Revolucionaria*, and *Política Internacional*.

The Law School library at Harvard possesses an excellent collection of more than 5,000 volumes of Cuban legal materials which include important Spanish historical documents concerning colonial Cuba and all the major sets of laws and court reports, including 1,500 volumes on Cuban laws and treaties. The legal collections also include the Olivart library acquired in 1911 which contains comprehensive holdings concerning the Spanish-American War and related Cuban history for 20 years preceding and following the conflict.

The John M. Olin Library at Washington University, St. Louis, has substantial Cuban holdings in major areas of interest from 1870 to the present, and, in several areas the Cuban collections are of research quality. Major strengths are in the historical and political fields. The Cuban collections reflect strong holdings of English, French, German, Spanish, and Russian language books, pamphlets, and periodical materials for the following historical periods U.S.-Cuban relations, 1898-1934; Batista regimes and post-World War II Cuba; and the Cuban revolution since 1959. The collection of Cuban literature is also substantial, growing enormously in the last ten years, with major emphasis on the period from Modernism to the present. Martí materials are well represented in this modern period; however, publications covering the Romantic period are scant. Materials on the Castro period are substantial and are maintained through regular purchases or through exchange arrangements with Cuban institutions.

The Hillman Library at the University of Pittsburgh has been developing a Cuban collection estimated to be one of the larger collections on Cuba in the United States. It contains more than 2,500 books dealing with the revolutionary period alone, and includes also good holdings of 34 Cuban journals, the Castro official newspaper *Revolucion* and its successor, *Granma*, and a fairly good collection of Cuban exile publications: *Revista Cubana*, *Exilio*, and *Nueva Generacion*. Their collections also include monitored word-by-word accounts of Havana radio broadcasts and a complete set of Fermín Peraza's *Anuario bibliográfico cubano*, as well as the Cuban statistical yearbook entitled *Compendio Estadístico de Cuba* for the years 1965-1967.

To provide the non-specialist with a useful guide to the significant literature in the Cuban collections of the Library of Congress, the cooperation of a number of scholars with specialized knowledge of Cuba was sought. The Cuban materials were divided according to general fields: literature, history, political science and international relations, and economics, with a general article on Cuban bibliography. Dr. Ivan Schulman of the State

University of New York at Stoneybrook, prepared the section on literature. Because of much overlapping in the fields of history and political science and international relations, it was felt that the total body of literature in these fields should be reviewed both by the historian and the political scientist, each appraising it from the point of view of his own respective discipline. This was accomplished with the assistance of Dr. David D. Burks of Indiana University and Dr. Edward Gonzalez of UCLA. Dr. Carmelo Mesa-Lago of the University of Pittsburgh contributed the section on economics, and Earl J. Pariseau of the Hispanic Foundation prepared the general article on Cuban bibliography.

The specialized collections of the Library of Congress, while small in comparison to the general book collections, represent nevertheless a valuable-- and in some respects unique-- body of research material. These special categories of materials which include prints and photographs, music, maps, Hispanic law materials, and manuscripts are housed and maintained separately and apart from the general collections of the Library.

Because of the specialized character and organization of these materials, it was felt that a description of the Cuban components of these collections would be a worthwhile contribution, to facilitate the research of scholars in the field of Cuban studies. Descriptions of these collections were prepared with the assistance of members of each of the Library's specialized divisions: Dr. Alan Fern of the Prints and Photographs Division; Armando E. Gonzalez of the Hispanic Law Division; James D. Hill of the Geography and Map Division; Georgette M. Dorn of the Hispanic Foundation staff, who described the major Cuban materials in the Manuscript Division; and Wayne Shirley of the Music Division.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

by
EARL J. PARISEAU
Library of Congress

As one of its continuing efforts to make more accessible to scholars and researchers the rich resources in its collections, the Library of Congress publishes a wide array of bibliographies and guides. Historically, bibliographies covering the significant materials published on and about Cuba have been well documented in the Hispanic publications of the Library.

Because of the increased attention Cuba has received in the world press, and similarly by the world publishing houses during the past eleven years, a brief summary description of the major bibliographical works that make up the Cuban collections of the Library of Congress is appropriate. Such a description is intended primarily to facilitate the research of a growing body of scholars preparing studies on various aspects of Cuba. However, no attempt is made here to record all published bibliographies on the subject, but rather to suggest the principal works in the field which, when consulted, can lead the researcher to the broader body of materials on Cuba.

When one reviews the bibliographical sources on Cuban publishing, it becomes evident that literary and scientific publishing since the 17th century has been adequately documented. Available bibliographical materials on Cuba, especially when compared with the coverage afforded other countries in the Caribbean, is indeed impressive.

Before describing the major individual contributions to the field which I have chosen to present chronologically, and to divide into several historical periods, a few general comments about Cuban bibliography are in order.

In general, these bibliographies reveal several interesting and important characteristics which should be brought to the attention of the scholar and researcher. While coverage appears to be more than adequate, it should be pointed out that no specific criteria of selection were employed in compiling the multi-volume bibliographies covering the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. Generally all fields of knowledge, including published and unpublished material, and foreign publications about Cuba, are covered. It would appear, judging by the earlier bibliographies of Manuel Trelles covering this period through 1916, that the objective was to report every available piece of literature on the area. In contrast, material for inclusion in the *Anuario*

bibliográfico cubano (1938) which began publication in 1937, is more selective in the diversity of disciplines covered, but an effort is still made to be comprehensive within those disciplines. Apparently only the twenty-year period between 1917 and 1936 escaped the discerning eye of Cuban bibliographers.

Publishing trends in Cuba since the introduction of the first printing presses (around 1720) reflect, by and large, the rather turbulent history of the island. The Ten Years War (1868-1878), the Spanish American War (1895-1898), the controversy over the Platt Amendment of 1908, the Machado dictatorship and the First Republic, the 26th of July Movement and Castroism since 1959 present the major historical events and periods which provide the themes for large segments of the books, pamphlets, and periodical articles published on and about Cuba. In the last decade, the topic of Castro's Cuba has produced a veritable flood of material from the world presses.

There are several major bibliographical works on Cuba which, in scope and coverage, are outstanding contributions to the field. In addition, there are more specialized bibliographies on scientific and technical materials, which duplicate to some extent works listed in the general bibliographies, but are standard bibliographical aids for the specialists.

Bibliographies of Cuban Bibliographies and General Reference Works

Dating back to 1861 when *Apuntes para la historia de las letras y de la instrucción pública* (1861) was published by Antonio Bachiller y Morales, Cuba has had a small but dedicated and industrious group of bibliographers. Subdivided into three sections, *Apuntes...* covers introduction of printing, the first Cuban periodicals, and literary genre including poetry, theater, popular music, and history. Part 3 of Bachiller's work contained the first catalog of books and pamphlets published in Cuba between 1724-1840. A second edition of *Apuntes....*, which appeared in three volumes with a biographical sketch on Bachiller by Vidal Morales, was published in Havana in 1936.

Since then there have been approximately 170 bibliographical works published on and about Cuba, recording references to some 50,000 pamphlets, books, and periodical and newspaper articles, as well as unpublished theses and manuscripts. The most recent guide to Cuban bibliography is Arthur E. Gropp's *A bibliography of Latin American bibliographies* (1968) which updated the second edition of C. K. Jones' *A bibliography of Latin American bibliographies* (1942) compiled by the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress.

Another general survey, *Bibliografías cubanas* (1945), was compiled by Fermín Peraza during a visit to the Hispanic Foundation. This useful guide lists 56 references to general bibliographical sources, but includes

a total of 485 entries (with some duplication because of organization by subject), the majority of which are located in the Hispanic collections of the Library of Congress. In his introduction, Peraza traces the principal developments in Cuban bibliography since 1861, noted above as the year the first catalog of Cuban books and pamphlets was published.

Although not specifically related to the field of bibliography, *Historia de los Archivos de Cuba* (1912) by Joaquín Llaverías and *Historiografía de Cuba* (1962) are useful to researchers interested in Cuban history.

The *Union list of serials in libraries of the U.S. and Canada* (3rd edition, 1965) is a major reference for determining the Cuban serial publication holdings of major U.S. and Canadian libraries. It is impossible to determine the number of Cuban titles included because the periodicals are arranged alphabetically. However, most of the major Cuban periodicals are listed.

The major bibliographical tool for Latin America is, of course, the annual *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. It is an annotated, selective bibliography recording the significant literature published on and about Latin America. The annual volume provides excellent coverage of both periodical and monographic literature in the social sciences and humanities. Its "General works and bibliography" section provides information on new bibliographies on Cuba published throughout the world. *Caribbean studies*, published by the Institute of Caribbean Studies of the University of Puerto Rico, reports regularly on the current literature of the area and includes a section devoted to Cuba.

17th, 18th and 19th Centuries

The small number of publications devoted to this early period of Cuban history is well documented.

Carlos M. Trelles' contribution to Cuban bibliography constitutes the single most important bibliographical source on Cuba from the 17th to the 20th centuries. His *Bibliografía cubana de los siglos XVII y XVIII* (1907) records 207 unpublished works for the 17th century and 200 pamphlets printed in Havana during the 18th century. Part four of the bibliography lists 290 published works about Cuba printed in Mexico, Spain and other European countries, reflecting, it would seem, rather significant interest in Cuba during the 18th century.

Trelles' *Bibliografía de la Universidad de la Universidad de la Habana* (1938) while containing many doctoral theses presented at the University, also records books and pamphlets published by the Universidad de la Habana from the 18th - 20th centuries, covering most disciplines. It is especially valuable for its references to the more obscure early writings of later well-known Cuban literary figures.

The well-known Chilean historian, José Toribio Medina, who contributed many works to Latin American bibliography, lists 271 Cuban titles in his

La imprenta en la Habana 1707-1810 (1904). He prefaces his work with an excellent introduction tracing the development of printing in Cuba, and establishes, from investigations carried out at the Archivo de las Indias, that the first printed edition of Francisco Gonzalez del Alamo was published in Havana in 1707. In the Introduction of a companion piece entitled *Notas bibliográficas referentes a las primeras producciones de la imprenta en algunas ciudades de la América Española* (1904), Medina outlines the development of printing in Santiago de Cuba, the first product of which was the *Gazeta de Santiago de Cuba*.

Another important work on 18th century publishing is *Apuntes de libros y folletos impresos en España y el extranjero que tratan expresamente de Cuba desde princípios del siglo XVII hasta 1812, y de disposiciones de gobierno impresas en la Habana desde 1753 hasta 1800* (1907) by Luis Marino Pérez. This duplicates to some extent the foreign publications about Cuba listed in the Trelles bibliography, but it is interesting to note that it also includes Cuban works of the period that were in the collections of the Library of Congress, The New York Public Library, Biblioteca de la Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País de la Habana, Archivo del Ayuntamiento de Santiago de Cuba, Archivo del Obispado de Santiago de Cuba, and Archivo Nacional de Cuba, reflecting the exhaustive search for Cuban imprints of the 18th century.

The English occupation of Havana in 1762 is a topic which has also received considerable attention. The most important bibliographic work is *Documentos inéditos sobre la toma de la Habana por los ingleses en 1762* (1963), compiled by Juana Zurbarán and published by the Biblioteca Nacional "José Martí."

There are several other smaller bibliographical works pertaining to this period, including the Library of Congress' first printed bibliography of Cuban books, *List of books relating to Cuba* by A. P. C. Griffin (1898). There are also several important articles in Cuban journals which shed further light on Cuban publishing during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Tomo XI of the *Catálogo de los libros publicados en Cuba de 1720 a 1840*, was compiled by Antonio Bachiller y Morales, the father of Cuban bibliography.

By far the most outstanding bibliography on 19th century Cuba is Carlos M. Trelles' eight-volume *Bibliografia cubana del siglo XIX* (1911-1915). Of the nearly 23,000 entries included in this comprehensive volume, there are roughly only 7,000 titles — or 30 percent of the total —which are devoted to the social sciences and humanities. For the reference librarian and researcher interested in gathering data on specific topics or disciplines, it should be stressed that nearly 50 percent of the references comprising this multi-volume work consists of pamphlets, theses, and periodical and newspa-

per articles, while 20 percent of the materials concern scientific and technical subjects. Luciano de Acevedo's *La Havana en el siglo XIX, descrita por viajeros extranjeros* (1919), although duplicating to some extent the references cited in Trelles' bibliography, is an important bibliographical essay describing the principal contributions of foreign scholars writing on Cuba in the 19th century.

The Ten Years War (1868-1878), which is currently receiving increased attention as an important period of Cuban history, is well documented in *Bibliografia de la Revolucion de Yara* (1908). It includes pamphlets and books printed between 1868 and 1908 but which concern only the period 1868-1878, and covers the fields of history and politics, biographies, Masonic orders, the Church, slavery, and economics and literature. The works published about the Ten Years War since 1908 are documented in a recent article "Bibliografia de la Guerra de los Diez Años" by Rosa Abella which appeared in *Revista Cubana* (vol. 1, no.1, enero junio 1968), a journal published in New York by Cuban exiles, which has ceased publication after two issues.

Several small but important catalogs of special book exhibits held at the Biblioteca Nacional have also appeared. *El libro en Cienfuegos; catálogo de las obras relacionados con que se exhiben en la Biblioteca Nacional como homenaje al libro cubano*, by Lilia Castro de Morales, was published by the Biblioteca Nacional in 1954. Besides a brief historical note on publishing in Cienfuegos, this catalog includes a bibliography of newspapers and periodicals published in Cienfuegos from 1845 to 1940, and references to 688 books which were published in Cienfuegos from 1846 to 1899.

20th Century

As noted earlier, there were very few Cuban bibliographers actively publishing during the first part of the 20th century. Those, however, who did choose to devote their energies to the field left an indelible mark with their many and varied contributions.

Completing Carlos M. Trelles' monumental bibliographical work is his two-volume *Bibliografia cubana del siglo XX* (1916-1917) covering the years 1900-1916. It includes 8,200 entries, providing the same comprehensive coverage reflected in his earlier works on the 17th and 18th centuries, and also the 19th century. Trelles records in his multi-volume *Bibliografía cubana* a total of 32,400 titles covering the period from 1604 to 1916. This is a commendable contribution to the field of Cuban bibliography.

As publishing in Cuba and about Cuba increased during the early 20th century, so did the number of bibliographical tomes to record this literature. One notable Cuban journal was *Revista bibliográfica cubana* (vol. 1, 1936) which, although devoted primarily to technical articles dealing with library science, has sprinkled throughout noteworthy articles on Cuban bibliography.

Although the Library of Congress' holdings cover only the first three volumes of this *Revista* for the years 1936-1939, they provide the researcher with an overview of developments in the fields of library science and bibliography.

The *Revista bimestre cubana* published by the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País contains occasional articles on Cuban bibliography and is especially useful for the period 1917-1936 when bibliographical coverage was very weak.

Perhaps the most important contribution to the field of Cuban bibliography during the present century is that of the late Fermín Peraza Sarausa, former Director of the Biblioteca Municipal de la Habana. The *Anuario bibliográfico cubana* (1938), an extensive record of Cuban publications, also includes books and articles about Cuba published in other countries. Beginning in 1937, this annual bibliography covers all fields and disciplines and furnishes bibliographical coverage of Cuban publications through 1966. In 1966 Peraza published *Bibliografía cubana, complementos: 1937-1961*, a supplement to the *Anuario bibliográfico cubano*, which included all the addenda items covering the first 25 years of the *Anuario*. The supplement has 3,955 entries arranged alphabetically by author, and a subject index.

After thirty consecutive years of documenting Cuban bibliographic production, the *Anuario bibliográfico cubano* changed its name to *Revolutionary Cuba: A bibliographical guide, 1966* (1967).

With interruption in 1959 of its publication in Havana, due to the self-imposed exile of Fermín Peraza, the Biblioteca Nacional José Martí continued compiling information for the national bibliography. However, it was not until 1967 that it reappeared under the title *Bibliografía Cubana*. Volume 2 (1963-1964) and volume 3 (1965) were both published in 1967. Volume 1 for 1959-1962 was published in 1968. It is interesting to note that volume 3 for 1965 includes a section on new periodicals which have recently begun or ceased publication, and a section of biobibliographical data on recently deceased Cuban authors.

Another significant bibliographic work published by the Biblioteca Nacional "José Martí" is *Impresos relativos a Cuba editados en los Estados Unidos de Norteamerica* (1956), compiled by Lilia Castro de Morales, which lists most of the works published in the United States about Cuba up to that time.

Also important to the field of Cuban bibliography are Peraza's *Bibliografía cubano-uruguaya* (1956), which surveys books, pamphlets, and articles on Cuba and Uruguay by writers of other countries covering the period from 1886-1956. Elena Verez de Peraza has also contributed a very useful guide to publications of Cuban cultural institutions entitled *Publicaciones de las instituciones culturales cubanas*, 3 ed. (1965). It updates the earlier 1954 edition and provides brief historical notes on the cultural instititions and a list of their publications.

Although not specifically related to Cuban bibliography, the *Directorio de bibliotecas de Cuba* (1963) provides useful information on Cuban libraries. This small tome combines under one cover those entries appearing annually as a subsection in the *Anuario bibliográfico cubano*. Similarly, the *Diccionario biográfico cubano* (1966) furnishes short biographies of deceased Cubans. (A revised edition of this *Diccionario* appeared in 1968).

A summary of bibliographical developments in Cuba since 1964 was published in the January 1969 issue (vol. IX, no. 1) of *Bibliography, documentation, terminology* published by UNESCO, supplementing a similar summary article covering 1960-1963 which appeared in the July 1964 (vol. IV, no. 1) issue of the same periodical. The Dirección General de Bibliotecas in Havana, which prepared the report for UNESCO, cites numerous bibliographical projects and published bibliographies by the Biblioteca Nacional José Martí. Besides the *Bibliografía cubana*, already noted above, and the *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional José Martí*, the report notes a number of special subject bibliographies, nearly all concerning scientific and technical topics, published since 1964 by the Biblioteca Nacional, and the preparation of the "Catálago colectivo de publicaciones científicas y técnicas," as well as several technical manuals concerning library science. *Información y documentación bibliotecológica*, the first issue of which appeared in June 1965, provides additional notes and information on libraries and library science.

Specialized Bibliographies

Specialized bibliographies also play an important role in recording Cuban publications. There are four main contributions in this field covering science, geography, belle lettres, and history. The first of these is Manuel Trelles' two-volume *Biblioteca científica cubana* (1918-1919). Its 8,700 entries refer to some of the first printed works published in Cuba on medicine, mathematics, and other disciplines of the physical and biological sciences. Another significant contribution by Trelles is his *Biblioteca geográfica cubana* (1920) which includes 3,250 titles of books, pamphlets, and periodical articles. Of these, 59 pages refer to general works in the field of geography and cartography; the remainder are devoted to works specifically concerning Cuba. Complementing Trelles' other major bibliographical contributions is *Estudio de la bibliografia cubana sobre la doctrina monroe* (1922).

Cuban poetry, drama, fiction, and essays form a substantial part of Cuban literary production. A *Bibliography of Cuban belle-lettres* prepared by Jeremiah Ford and Maxwell I. Raphael (1933) is a useful reference for the interested scholar and researcher. In addition, the sections covering Cuban literature that appear in the annual *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (since 1936), and such works as José Rivero Muníz' *Bibliografía del teatro cubano* (1957), Julio C. Sánchez' *Bibliografía de la novela cubano* (1960), and *Bibliografia de la poesía Cubano en el siglo XIX* (1965) published by the Biblioteca Nacional "José Martí" provide excellent coverage. To

these should be added "Bibliografía de la novela publicada en Cuba, y en el extranjero por cubanos, desde 1959 hasta 1965," by Rosa Abella which appeared in *Revista iberoamericana* (vol.32, no 62, julio-diciembre, 1966, p. 307-311).

The *Biblioteca histórica cubana* (1922-1924), also compiled by Manuel Trelles, is a three-volume work containing 17,000 entries. The first volume, arranged in two parts, covers pre-history, history, chronology, archeology, folklore, heraldry, numismatics, and bibliography; the second is devoted exclusively to Cuban history up to 1897 and includes all disciplines. Volumes two and three cover the period 1898-1924, and like Volume one, include references to books, pamphlets, theses, and newspaper and periodical articles published both in and outside of Cuba. These are arranged according to general subject categories such as literature, public instruction (education), finance, etc., and include references to both published and unpublished material.

Another source for the study of Cuban history is Manuel Mesa Rodriguez' *Algunas fuentes bibliográficas para la historia de Cuba* (1958). This was presented as an address to the Academia de la Historia de Cuba in October 1958 and notes many useful references.

The Research Institute for Cuba and the Caribbean, recently established at the Center for Advanced International Studies at the University of Miami (Coral Gables, Florida), has compiled several bibliographies. Among these is the most recent issue of the *Anuario bibliográfico cubano* which, until recently, was published privately by compiler Fermín Peraza. A more recent work is *The Cuban Revolution: A documentary bibliography, 1952-1968* (1968) edited by Jaime Suchlicki. This is a preliminary guide to selective documents on the Revolution for the period 1952-1968, designed "to provide scholars and others interested in the Cuban revolution with the most significant documents — speeches, editorials, manifestos, communiques — available on the revolution." A revised and expanded edition of this work is in preparation and is expected to be published late in 1969. Another noteworthy contribution covering the Castro period is Gilberto Fort's *The Cuban revolution viewed from abroad: an annotated bibliography* (1969). It is devoted entirely to monographs published in the Western Hemisphere with the exception of Canada and Cuba, and includes a rather large amount of material published by Cuban exiles.

Revolutionary figures such as Fidel Castro and Che Guevara have been the subject of a number of monographic works and periodical articles. They have also evoked several bibliographical essays and documentary guides. Rolando Bonachea and Nelson Valdes have recently published *Che: Selected works of Ernesto Guevara* (1969). Besides the selected writings and speeches depicting Guevara's economic, political and social philosophy, it contains

an excellent introduction providing a detailed biographical sketch of Guevara leading to many insights into his character and personality. A bibliography of over 500 titles by and about Che Guevara and a critical essay evaluating and appraising some of his more important contributions appears in Robert J. Scauzillo's article "Ernesto 'Che' Guevara: A research bibliography," in the *Latin American Research Review*, vol. 5, no. 2, summer 1970 issue. Fidel Castro's writings prior to 1952 are few and difficult to find. To aid the researcher to better understand the milieu in which Castro acquired his political ideas, Bonachea and Valdes have also published a short article entitled "The making of a revolutionary: A Fidel Castro bibliography (1947-1958)" which appeared in the *Latin American Research Review*, vol. 5, no. 2, summer 1970.

Reflecting the increased Soviet interest in Latin America generally and Cuba specifically is the recent two-volume work *Latin America in Soviet writings: a bibliography* compiled by Leo Okinshevich and edited by Robert G. Carlton (1966). These two volumes include numerous references to Russian publications, both monographs and periodical literature, on all aspects of Cuban life and history.

Guides and bibliographical references to Cuban periodical literature merit special attention due to the increasing importance they are receiving in Cuban publishing circles and the difficulties generally experienced by researchers in locating and exploiting this important body of research material. The Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union has its *Index to Latin American periodicals* (1963), published quarterly with annual accumulations. Covering the 18th and 19th centuries is the *Catálogo de publicaciones periódicas cubanas de los siglos XVIII y XIX* (1965), which reports the holdings of the Biblioteca Nacional. Israel Echeverría, in an article appearing in the October 1964 issue of *Caribbean Studies* provides an annotated list under the title "Revistas corrientes cubanas: Una lista anotada." Another valuable source on the 18th - 20th century is Joaquín Llaverías y Martínez *Contribución a la historia de la prensa periódica* (1967). This work is based on sources from the Archivo Nacional and several Cuban private collections. Two publications by Peraza provide useful information on this important corpus of research material: *Directorio de revistas y periódicos de Cuba* (1963) and *Publicaciones de las instituciones culturales cubanas* (3rd edition, 1965).

A rich source of information on Cuban official publications is the recently published *Latin American serials documents: A holding list*, vol. 3 (Cuba), compiled by Rosa Quintero Mesa and published in 1969 by University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. It includes references to approximately 2,000 serial titles and lists the holdings of twenty major U.S. libraries.

The most comprehensive source concerning Cuban newspapers may

be found in the recently published *Latin American newspapers in United States libraries: A Union list*, compiled in the Serial Division of the Library of Congress by Steven M. Charno and published for the Conference on Latin American History by the University of Texas Press in April 1969. The *Union list*, which provides information on the holdings of major U.S. research libraries including the Library of Congress, is arranged alphabetically first by country and then according to the cities in which the newspapers were published.

Looking over recent Cuban bibliographical publications—both monographic and periodical works—suggests that Cuba is placing increasing emphasis on developing and promoting the publication of bibliographical works in the social sciences, humanities, and especially science and technology. The Biblioteca Nacional José Martí is the principal Cuban institution responsible for compiling and publishing these bibliographies.

To keep track of the large number of publications now being generated by Cuban authors, especially those about the Cuban revolution, the Biblioteca Nacional during the 1960's began to publish bibliographical articles in the *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional José Martí*. These included "Bibliografía de la revolución cubana," which appeared in the enero-diciembre 1959 issue of the *Revista*, and "Bibliografía del Comandante Ernesto Guevara," was published in the julio-diciembre 1967 issue. In 1965 the Biblioteca Nacional also published *Bibliografía de la prensa clandestina revolucionaria, 1952-1958* compiled by Jesus Soto Acosta, which lists 94 periodicals published clandestinely in Cuba by revolutionary forces during that period. *Cuba Socialista*, an important, but now defunct, journal for appraising Cuba's revolutionary political and ideological currents, was indexed for the years of its publication, 1961-1965. *Index. Cuba Socialista, 1961-1965* appeared in 1966. For the most part, however, the bibliographical programs of the Biblioteca Nacional were rather limited until 1968.

Since 1968, the Biblioteca Nacional José Martí has expanded considerably its bibliographical programs and has published several indexes to some of the more important periodicals in the social sciences and humanities, as well as other subject bibliographies. *Indice de Obra revolucionaria* (1969) is an index to one of Cuba's ideological journals carrying the selected speeches (mostly Castro's) and some reports of Cuban and Russian political leaders. The index covers the period May 14, 1960 to June 7, 1965; the journal ceased publication on July 26, 1965. During 1966 and part of 1967 the speeches and reports were published as "Ediciones El Orientador Revolucionario" and from 1967 to the present as "Ediciones COR." A similar index to *Revista Casa de las Américas, 1960-1967*, one of the more important current Cuban literary journals for those interested in the literary figures and literature of the Cuban revolution, was also published by the Biblioteca Nacional in 1969.

One of the oldest (publication began in 1831) and more important Cuban literary journals is the *Revista Bimestre Cubana*. The *Indice analítico....* to the *Revista* was compiled by Araceli García Carranza and covers the two periods of the journal's publication, 1831-1834, and 1910-1959; the *Revista* was not published during the intervening 76-year period. The *Indice's* major contribution is in referencing some of the lesser known writings of Cuba's political and literary notables. Another valuable guide to understanding the literary and political currents of the 1930's, 1940's, 1950's is the *Indice de las revistas cubanas*, t.1. (1969). This is the first volume of what appears to be a multi-volume series of indexes to Cuban literary, legal, and political journals. Volume 1 indexes the periodical articles that appeared in the following journals: *Verbum, Espuela de Plata, Nadie Parecía, Clavaleño, Poeta, Orígenes*, and *Ciclón*.

Special subject bibliographies also have been receiving more attention. For example the Biblioteca Nacional's series "Folletos de Divulgación Técnica y Científica" has recently included such works as *Bibliografía sobre suelos y fertilización* (1967); *Bibliografía sobre problemas de la creación del trabajo científico y técnico* (1968); *Bibliografiá sobre petroleo* (1968); *Bibliografiá sobre equipo y maquinaria agrícola* (n.d.); and *Bibliografía sobre el café* (1968).

Besides these smaller more technical bibliographies on various areas of science and technology, the Biblioteca Nacional has also issued *Bibliografía de la literatura infantil cubana, Siglo XIX* (1969), compiled by Mercedes Muriedas, an annotated bibliography of children's literature for the 19th century. Two additional bibliographies, a list of 716 books and periodical articles concerning all aspects of Afro/American life, history and culture, entitled *Bibliografia sobre estudios Afro-Americanos* (1968) compiled by Tomas F. Robaina, and a special bibliography on the works by and about Lenin in Spanish comemorating the centennial anniversary of his birth entitled *Bibliografia Lenin en memoriam, 1870-1970* (1970) have recently come to our attention.

ECONOMICS

by
CARMELO MESA—LAGO
University of Pittsburgh

The Cuban economics collection in the Library of Congress has its earliest entries from the 1820's, and its latest material from the 1960's. This is one of the most complete collections of the colonial period (up to 1898) in the United States, and possibly the best in the world of Cuban publications during the two U.S. interventions (1898-1902 and 1906-1909). The collection for the Republican period prior to the Revolution is also very good. But important material on the revolutionary or socialist period is missing -- in relative terms, the weakest period of the collection -- and efforts should be made to fill the present gaps.

For purposes of organization, this paper has been divided by topic within each division, and whenever possible, comments are made on the most significant entries for each historical period.

1. Censuses and Statistical Compendia

The earliest census, taken in 1828, was limited to the capital city of Havana. Data from the Spanish censuses of 1774, 1792, 1817 and 1827 (which include the Cuban colony), can be found in Ramón de la Sagra's *Historia económico-política y estadística de la isla de Cuba* (1831), one of the most valuable entries in the collection. Other censuses -- taken in 1860, 1877 and 1887 -- are of great value for studying the impact of the various independent wars upon the island's population and wealth. The U.S. War Department conducted censuses in 1899 and 1907, which provide data on population, citizenship, education and the budget, as well as maps.

The Dirección General del Censo, later called the Oficina Nacional de los Censos Demográfico y Electoral, conducted four censuses during the Republican period in 1919, 1931, 1943 and 1953. The accuracy and comprehensiveness of these censuses varies greatly. For example, the 1931 census conducted for electoral purposes compiled only population data, while the 1953 census included statistics on population, production, housing, education, social and sanitary conditions. No population census was taken during the first ten years of the Revolution, but one is scheduled for 1969.

A rare book in the Library is B. Huber's *Aperçu statistique L'île*

de Cuba (1826). The first edition of Alexander von Humboldt's *Cuadro Estadístico de la isla de Cuba* 1825-1829, published in Paris in 1831, is missing, but there is a copy of the edition made in Havana in 1965. It includes data on population, trade, port movements, and sugar and agricultural output. Other statistical compilations, besides the censuses cited above, are the one put together by the Comisión Estadística *Cuadro estadístico de la isla de Cuba* (1846) which includes disaggregated data by province; José García de Arboleya's *Manual de la isla de Cuba* (1859); Sagra's *Cuba en 1860*,and *Noticias estadísticas de la isla de Cuba en 1862*, with data on population, races, land tenure, output, etc: also Jacobo de la Pezuela's *Diccionario geográfico, estadístico, histórico....* (1863-1866).

Due to the almost continuous state of war, there was a lack of statistical compilations during the years 1868-1898, an exception being the official report prepared in 1876 by Villa-Amil, and addressed to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Relations. This report, entitled *Situación económica de la isla de Cuba* analyzes causes of the Ten-Years War, as well as the war's impact on the island's budget, external debt, and system of tariffs and customs.

In the early period of the Republic, most statistical compendia were limited to demography and sanitary conditions. There is a series on population (1900-02 and 1919-24) and another on both population and sanitary conditions (1902-1908). Occasionally, data from the Registro Civil (Registrar of births, marriages and deaths) have been published and can be found in the collection.

A yearbook of statistics, *Anuario estadístico de Cuba* published irregularly from 1914 to 1957 by the Ministry of Finance, supplies information on area, population, marriages, occupations, wages, sugar, cattle, tobacco, mining, consumption, prices, the state budget, bank deposits and loans, money in circulation, foreign trade, public debt, railroads, mail and hospitals. An excellent complement to the *Anuario* is the monthly bulletin of statistics, *Boletín mensual de estadísticas*, published from 1945 to 1955. A comparison of statistical series for the twenty-year period 1937-1957 is given by *Resúmenes estadísticos seleccionados* (1959).

The Library's collection does not include the scarce statistical compendia of the Revolutionary period, the most important being *Compendio estadístico de Cuba* (1965, 1966 and 1967). Missing also is the *Proyecto de anuario estadístico, 1962.*

2. Economic History and Thought

Possibly the first economic history of Cuba is the one previously referred to written by Sagra. Most serious attempts in this field were published in the 1950's and 1960's. Heinrich Friendlaender's *Historia económica de Cuba* (1944) deals with the period from 1492 to the 1900's, with weak coverage of the early centuries of the colony as well as of the first half

of the 20th century. Roland T. Ely's *La economía cubana entre las dos Isabelles, 1492-1832* (1960) concentrates on the period 1492-1832. Levi Marrero y Artiles' *Historia económica de Cuba* (1956) is a good guide to Documents and bibliography up to the mid 1950's. Two examples of the application of historical materialism to explain the evolution of the Cuban economy are Francisco Calderio [Blas Roca, *Pseud*] *Los Fundamentos del socialismo en Cuba* (1961), and the more sophisticated *Historia económica de Cuba* (1965) by Julio Le Riverend. The book, *Un estudio sobre Cuba* (1963) (English version: *A study on Cuba* [1965], provides a different viewpoint; it was written in 1962-63 in Miami by a group of emigre economists, the Grupo Cubano de Investigaciones Económicas.

On economic thought, Francisco de Arango y Parreno's *De la factoría a la colonia* (1963) and Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez' *Azucar y población en las Antillas* (1961) and *History of Cuban agriculture* are classic exponents of the creole and republican views. Short biographies of famous Cuban economists from the colonial and republican periods were included by Emeterio Santovenia y Echaide in his *Galerías de forjadores en el Banco de Fomento Agrícola e Industrial de Cuba* (1956). Perhaps the most elaborate study of the evolution of Cuba's economic thought is *Cuba, geopolítica y pensamiento económico* (1964) by José R. Alvarez Díaz, and others. Narrow in scope but interesting are: Rebecca Rosell Planas' analysis of economic factors in the One-Year War: *Factores economicos... de la Guerra Chiquita* (1953); Oscar Pino Santos' essay on the influence of U.S. investment, tariff agreements and monopolies in the economic development of Cuba: *El imperialismo norteamericano en la economía de Cuba* (1960); and Enrique Carrillo's attempt to apply Rostow's stages of economic development to Cuba: *La economía, la politica....* (1961).

3. Economic Conditions and Policy

There are numerous reports on economic conditions both from colonial governors (starting in the mid-19th century) and the Republican governments (e.g., Tomás Estrada Palma, Mario García Menocal, José Miguel Gómez, Alfredo Zayas, Gerardo Machado, Fulgencio Batista, Ramón Grau San Martín, etc.). Also common from the early Republic are reports prepared by American visitors and businessmen, as well as by Englishmen and Germans, describing Cuban opportunities for investment and tourism.

Among the most sophisticated reports in the field are those prepared by various British consuls in Havana. These reports, entitled *Cuba: economic and commercial conditions*, were prepared annually from 1922 to 1927, from 1929 to 1935 and in 1949 and 1954. A classic report is the Commission on Cuban Affair's *Problems of the new Cuba* (1935), published by the Foreign Policy Association and prepared while the island was still under the impact of the 1933 Revolution. The U.S. Bureau of Foreign Commerce

publication *Investment in Cuba* (1956) is also excellent. The most comprehensive and analytical study of Cuba's economic conditions in the late 1940's is the one put together by the Economic and Technical mission to Cuba (World Bank) entitled *Report on Cuba* (1951).

The most recent and comprehensive studies, prepared by Cubans, and dealing with economic conditions are Carlos Raggi y Ageo's *Condiciones económicas y sociales de la República de Cuba* (1944); Julian Alienes Urosa's outstanding analysis, *Características fundamentales de la economía de Cuba* (1950); and the reports during the 1950's of the Banco Central de Cuba and the Bank for Agricultural and Industrial Development.

Concerning the socialist period, there are four types of works: (a) official reports from the Cuban government, good examples of which are the publications of *Panorama económico latinoamericano* (PEL) during 1961-1968: (b) evaluations made by advisors of the Cuban government, such as René Dumont's *Cuba: socialisme et développement* (1964), Edward Boorstein's *The economic transformation of Cuba* (1968), and those by the Russians Vasilí Andrianov, Antolií Efimov, Alekandr Podkolzin and Boris Popov; (c) research by visiting scholars, the best of which is Dudley Seers *et al., Cuba: the economic and social revolution* (1964); (d) reports prepared by international or regional agencies, such as Economic Commission for Latin America's *Economic survey of Latin America, 1963*, of which the final chapter is entirely devoted to Cuba; and (e) studies by émigré economists, such as the previously referred to *Estudio sobre Cuba*, and José Illan's *Cuba: facts and figures of an economy in ruins* (1964).

Periodicals reporting on Cuba's economic conditions are numerous, but after World War II they are characterized by a short life span; among them are: *Cuba review* and *Bulletin* published monthly in New York from 1902 to 1931 (data on legislation, trade, sales, railroads, securities, tariff, sugar, etc.) *Gaceta económica* (1902-1940's); *El Economista* (1903-?): *Boletín informativo* (1937-1941); *Revista Cubana de Economía* (only two issues, 1945); *Revista de economía* (six issues, 1951); and the National Council of Economics *Boletín informativo* (monthly, 1952-58) with news, statistics and articles.

It seems that the description and denunciation of economic conditions have been more common in Cuba than the elaboration and implementation of programs directed to the improvement of such conditions. Gustavo Gutiérrez was perhaps the most prolific policy-maker; among his books are: *El problema económico de Cuba* (1931), and *Presente y futuro de la economía cubana* (1950). Julian Alienes appears as the most sophisticated analyst and programmer, with his *Características*, and his *Tésis sobre el desarrollo económico de Cuba* (1952). The influence of war-planning is evidenced by *Cuba's three year plan* (1938), various programs implemented during World War II; and Grau San Martín's post-war program.

On November 15-19, 1948 a meeting was called to discuss economic problems and policies and as a result of this meeting a book was published: *Conferencia para el progreso de la economía nacional* (1949). The Banco Nacional de Cuba, established in 1948, is the author of several programs on economic development. The most prolific Cuban agency has been the Consejo Nacional de Economía: *Política económica de emergencia* (1951), *El programa económico de Cuba* (1955), *Plan Para el desarrollo económico social de Cuba* (1955), etc. and Joaquín Martínez Saenz' *Por la independencia económica de Cuba* (1959), a self-defense of his economic policy under Batista, is a good summary, although idealized, of the years 1952-1958.

Although planning has been a main characteristic of Cuba since 1961, most of the economic plans have had limited, internal circulation. This may explain the small number of entries for this period. Interesting is Ernesto Guevara's *Economía y planificación* (1961). Both Michal Kalecki's draft of the Five-Year Plan (1961-1965) and Charles Bettelheim's model for the Four-Year Plan (1962-1965) are outstanding in their absence.

4. National Accounts, Banking and Public Finance

The journal of the Banco Nacional de Cuba, *Revista del Banco Nacional de Cuba*, published from January 1955, to March 1960, and its annual report *Memorias*, published from 1948-1959, are excellent sources of data on national income, money in circulation, loans and deposits, public debt, the state budget, consumer prices, foreign trade, and production.

On financial matters, the *Boletín oficial* of the Ministero de Hacienda published from 1909 to 1954, includes legal information and statistics on taxes, tariffs and foreign trade. An annual report on the state budget was published by the official gazette *(Gaceta oficial de la República de Cuba)* from 1902 to 1957. Two journals provide additional financial and budgetary data: *Cuba económica y financiera*, published from 1938 until 1960, and *Trimestre. I. Finanzas al día* (1962-1965).

The U.S. Bureau of Foreign Commerce's *Investment in Cuba* (1956) includes some 100 tables on investment, land tenure, labor, business, etc. Opposite viewpoints on the role of U.S. investments on the island are offered by Oscar Pino Santos' book cited above, and by Robert Freeman Smith's *The U.S. and Cuba: business and diplomacy, 1917-1960* (1961). One of the finest monetary studies is Henry Christopher Wallich's *Monetary problems of an export economy: the Cuban experience, 1914-1947* (1950).

5. Agriculture, Industry and Transport

Technical studies on Cuban agriculture are unusual; more common is the literature of description or denunciation of agricultural conditions. One of the earliest studies on Cuban agrarian reform is Francisco de Frías y Jacott's (Conde de Pozos Dulces) *Reformismo agrario* which was first published in the mid-1800's; the library has the 1937 edition. The Secretaría

de Agricultura, Industria y Trabajo published irregularly, from 1904 to 1928, annual reports of its performance. The subsequent period (i.e., after 1928) was one of ferment, characterized by the great depression, the increasing repression under Machado's dictatorship, the Revolution of 1933, and the subsequent period of revolt and instability which lasted until the 1940's. Published in this period are Leland Hamilton Jenks' *Our Cuban colony, a study on sugar* (1928), Raul Maestri's *El latifundismo en la economía cubana* (1929), Guerra's books on sugar and agricultural production, Francisco Calderío's *Cuestiones agrarias* (1938), and Alberto Arrendondo's *Cuba: tierra indefensa* (1945) a classic study on land tenure, agricultural development and landowners' exploitation from the Conquest to the 1933 Revolution. The late 1940's and the 1950's are typified by a quantitative type of research. Two censuses were taken by the Ministerio de Agricultura: one on agricultural conditions *(Memoria del Censo agrícola nacional, 1946)* and another on livestock *(Memoria del Censo ganadero, 1952).* Both are missing from the Library of Congress but can be found in the National Library of Agriculture. Lowry Nelson's *Rural Cuba* (1950) is an outstanding study of rural conditions, based on a survey and his personal observations. In 1956-1957, The Association of Catholic University Students conducted a survey among peasants, later published as *Por qué reforma agraria?* This study is not in the Library either.

Works on agricultural policy and agrarian reform are common in the socialist period, good examples being Antonio Núnez Jiménez' *Un año de liberación agraria* (1960) and *En el segundo aniversario de la reforma agraria* (1961), Oscar Pino Santos' *La estructura económica de Cuba y la reforma agraria* (1959), and several official reports published in *Panorama económico lationamericano (PEL)* and the journal, *Cuba socialista.* Five studies from outsiders offer conflicting viewpoints on the results of the agrarian reform. They are René Dumont's book *Cuba, socialisme et développement* (1963-) the emigres' study *Cuban agriculture and planning 1963- 1964;* Leon Glenn Mear's *Agriculture and food situation in Cuba* (1962); Bianchi's contribution in Dudley Seers' book *Cuba, the economic and social revolution* (1964); and Sergio Aranda's *La revolución agraria en Cuba* (1968). Numerous publications by the Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria (INRA) and the Institute of Animal Science, as well as the sugar yearbook *Anuario azucarero de Cuba* (1937-1962), and the journal *Revista de Agricultura* (1918-1958 and 1967 on) are missing from the Library. The last two may be found in the National Library of Agriculture.

Outside of the sugar industry, the paucity of industrial studies on Cuba is remarkable. Early books were published by U.S. agencies or American specialists, such as Robert Percival Porter's *Industrial Cuba,* published in New York in 1899, or the more recent report by the U.S. Tariff Commission:

Mining and manufacturing industries in Cuba (1947). A good description of the industrial development of Cuba in the late 1940's is provided by *Report on Cuba* and the Economic Commission for Latin America's report *The industrial development of Cuba* (1950). Statistics on industrial production, investment and exports, are supplied by various reports of the Comptroller General's Agency *(Tribunal de Cuentas)*, the Banco Central de Cuba's *Memorias* and its journal, *Revista*, and a few studies of the Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Económico y Social (BANDES).

Despite the initial revolutionary emphasis on industrialization, books and monographs on this matter are still rare. Most of the materials published during the period 1959-1961 are the result of meetings and proposals (e.g., the National Association of Industrialists' *Informe y plan de desarrollo industrial, 1959)* or series of lectures (e.g., Ministerio de Industrias: *Ciclo de conferencias sobre la planificación industrial)*. Best sources of information on industrial matters are the journals published by the Vice- Ministerio de Economía, Ministerio de Industrias during 1962-1966: *Nuestra industria, Revista económica*, one of the most sophisticated economic and industrial journals ever published in Cuba, and *Nuestra industria* (1961-) a popular magazine. Other articles may be found in *Panorama económico latinoamericano (PEL)* and in the journals, *Cuba socialista* and *Comercio exterior.*

Most of the library material on transportation and communication pertains to railroads and public works. This includes annual reports prepared irregularly by the Secretary and Ministry of Public Works, with the earliest issues being published in 1857 and 1882, and the more recent issues being published from 1924 to 1948. This office also published an annual report on railroads (1882-1898). More information on this field (e.g., laws, proceedings, maps, statistics) may be found in the publications of the Comisión Nacional de Transportes (1937-1938) and the Ferrocarriles Consolidados de Cuba (1925-1960). Several reports on the transportation situation under the Revolution have been published in *Cuba socialista*. The journal, *Ferrovías*, published in the first half of the 1960's is missing from the Library.

6. Domestic and Foreign Commerce

The best informational sources on domestic commerce are the official bulletin of the Cuban Cámara de Comercio, *Industria y comercio*, published irregularly in the early years of the Republic, and daily from 1948 to 1962, and its yearbook reports *(Memorias)*. These include news and statistics on legislation, tariffs and customs, stock exchanges, taxes, and imports and exports. Commerce directories and nomenclators are available for the late 1800's and the 1950's. Another valuable source of data is the *Monthly bulletin* of the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba, available for 1922-1932, and the Chamber's *Silver Jubilee review*, published on the occasion of its 25th anniversary (1919-1944). The latter includes data similar to that

of the Cuban Chamber's of Commerce bulletin, plus information on sales, construction permits, money and banking, public debt, and output and export of main products.

The significance of the external sector for Cuba's economy is a reason for the abundance and variety of data on foreign trade. Earliest publications are those put out by the Spanish Administración General de Rentas Marítimas on the trade balance of both the island (1826-1850) and the capital city (1825-1834). Several reports on Cuba's foreign trade published by the United States Government cover the period 1898-1906. For the Republican period, the best publication is *Comercio exterior de Cuba*. issued periodically from 1902 to 1958 by the Secretaría and later Ministerio de Hacienda. It includes statistics on shipping, imports and exports by type of merchandise and country, and balance of trade. More detailed studies dealing specifically with imports, exports, and trade balance are also available. Other materials pertain to legislation on customs and tariffs, bilateral trade agreements (especially between Cuba, and the U.S. and Great Britain), descriptions of port facilities, and instructions for shippers. An excellent compilation of Cuban trade agreements between 1902 and 1948 is also available at the Library.

Materials for the socialist period are scanty. Outstanding examples are Jorge Freyre's essay *La supeditación del comercio exterior de Cuba al bloque soviético* (1961); one of the previously mentioned books by Oscar Pino Santos; and the U.S. Congress Hearings of 1961 on U.S.-Cuban trade. Neither the annual reports on foreign trade prepared during 1959-1961 and 1965 by the Junta Central de Planificación (JUCEPLAN), nor the Cuban-Soviet trade agreements seems to be in the Library. But the collection of the journal *Comercio exterior* (1963-1966), one of the finest Cuban statistical and theoretical publications, is available.

7. Labor and Social Security

Traditionally, labor matters have been studied in Cuba from a juridical, not economic viewpoint. Books and monographs providing economic data on the occupational structure, employment, and unemployment are scarce, and nothing significant has been published on wages.

Several studies cited in the previous pages provide information on labor relations under the colonial administration, including data on the slavery system. The journal *Trabajo*, official publication of the Ministry of Labor during 1935-1964, gives data on wages, labor organizations, and, lately, on labor norms and socialist emulation. Three interesting studies of the 1950's are Julian Alienes' *Economía de post-guerra y desempleo* (1949), Raul Lorenzo's *El empleo en Cuba....* and Laureano Prado Pérez' *Clasificación ocupacional de Cuba* (1955). Invaluable sources of statistics are the periodic samples of the labor force taken by the Consejo Nacional de Economía from 1956 to 1958 under the titles *El empleo, el subempleo*

y el desempleo en Cuba (1958), and *Empleo y desempleo de la fuerza trabajadora.* Yet subsequent samples and reports prepared during 1959-1963 by the Junta Central de Planificación (JUCEPLAN) and the Ministry of Labor are missing. Data on wages for 1948—1960 can also be found in the journal of the Banco Central de Cuba.

Most U.S. publications on Cuba's labor are at the Library; among them are the Cuban Economic Research Project study on the transformation of the Republican system of labor relations: *Labor conditions in communist Cuba* (1963); Maurice Zeitlin's study on labor attitudes toward the Revolution, based on a survey taken among factory workers: *Revolutionary politics and the Cuban working class* (1967); and Carmelo Mesa-Lago's book describing the socialist system of labor relations: *The labor sector and socialist distribution in Cuba* (1968).

On social security, one of the early studies is Raggi Ageo's *Condiciones económicas y sociales de la República de Cuba.* The technical report prepared by the International Labor Office Mission in the mid-1950's is included in the study of the Comisión de Aportes Estatales: *Bases técnicas para la reforma de los seguros sociales* (1957). *Planificación de la seguridad social: análisis especial de la problematica cubana* (1960) by Carmelo Mesa-Lago describes the early policy of unification supported by the revolutionary government. Perhaps the most comprehensive study of the system of social security in Cuba is the one prepared by a group of émigré economists which covers the period 1902-1963: *Social security in Cuba.* Information on events which took place in this field until 1967 can be found in the journal, *Cuba socialista.*

HISTORY

by
DAVID D. BURKS
Indiana University

The present essay examines the Library of Congress holdings on Cuban history from the early colonial period to 1933. The post-1933 era is covered by the essay on political science.

The Cuban history collection of the Library is large and varied. A comparison with standard works like José Manuel Pérez Cabrera's *Historiografía de Cuba* (1962), the 1959-1960 catalog of Cuban books for sale by the Librería Martí, and Fermín Peraza's *Anuario bibliográfico cubano* (1937-) shows that for some periods and topics it is fairly complete. A few important works that were missing have been added in new editions published since 1959. The Cuban government since 1959 has demonstrated growing interest in pre-1933 history with its stress upon the Ten Years War (1868-1878) and the 1895 and 1933 upheavals as the frustrated revolutions. The creation of an Institute of History (one of several institutes on the Soviet model) and the extensive publishing activities of the Instituto de Libro bode well for historical research.

The Library's holdings are fullest for those historical periods and topics in which U.S. citizens and the U.S. government have had great interest. The Ten Years War and even more the 1895-99 struggle are well represented. Naturally, holdings on both U.S. occupations are also rather extensive, though with better coverage of U.S. than of Cuban materials. The U.S. interest in constitution-making and constitutional law has produced a rather large body of materials. Studies on Cuba's foreign relations, such a large factor in Cuban history, are many and include major nationalist and revisionist works. Books of travel and description, especially those by U.S. authors, are numerous. This section is probably the most complete of the Library's holdings.

The size and scope of other major aspects of Cuban history are less satisfactory. Newspaper holdings are somewhat incomplete. Colonial history before 1800 is less satisfactory than post 1800. Few are the books on social, labor and racial conditions; military and political affairs; education, industry and transportation; congressional debates and politics from 1902 to the last years of the Machado administration; and lives of major political and intellectual figures since 1902. In a degree these deficiencies result from Cuban lack of interest. Too many of the historians concentrated after 1902 on the pre-1902 years. Refusal to admit or discuss the existence

of racial problems perhaps explains the scant attention given to this major subject.

Of general histories of Cuba in English, only Russell H. Fitzgibbon's *Cuba and the United States, 1900-1935* (1935); Charles E. Chapman's *A history of the Cuban republic* (1927); John E. Fagg's *Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic* (1965); and Philip S. Foner's *A history of Cuba and its relations with the United States* (1962) merit much attention, though Emil Ludwigs' *Biografía de una isla (Cuba)* (1948) and Hudson Strode's *The pageant of Cuba* (1934) were popular in the U.S. Among Cuban historians whose works are in the Library are Emeterio S. Santovenia y Echaide's *Historia de Cuba....* (1939) and his *Un día como hoy, 366 fechas en la historia de Cuba* (1946). The former has apparently been brought up to date by Raul M. Shelton in his *Cuba y su historia* (1965). Fernando Portuondo del Prado's *Historia de Cuba* 4th ed. (1950) and Salvador Massip's *Factores geográficos de la historia de Cuba* (1931) are worthy books, as is Carlos Márquez Sterling's argumentative *Historia de Cuba, desde Colón hasta Castro* (1963). Ramiro Guerra y Sanchez directed and edited the 10 volume monumental *Historia de la nación cubana* (1952). A number of textbooks and works by lesser authors are also represented.

The Library has less than complete runs of the publications of Cuban historical organizations. The Academia de la Historia de Cuba, founded in 1919, published a number of scholarly papers and commemorative speeches, along with its *Anales* (after 1919), its *Colección de documentos* (v.1, 1928) and its monumental ten-volume *Historia de la nacion cubana*. The revisionist historians' own organization, the Sociedad Cubana de Estudios Históricos e Internacionales, held annual congresses, many of the proceedings of which are in the Library.

The *Publicaciones* (1943-) series of the Archivo Nacional is not complete, as is also the case with the *Colección de documentos para la historia de Cuba* (1937-) and the *Cuadernos de Historia Habanera* (1935-).

Cuban colonial history prior to 1800 is included in the many contemporary chronicles about the Indies. The Library has all these sources. Many works which in whole or in part deal with Cuba have been republished in the 19th and 20th centuries. Some of the colonial authors missing from the Library's holdings are Joaquín José García, chronicler of the founding of Havana, writing in the 19th century, and Fray José Peñalver who in 1795 wrote a *Memoria* on Cuba.

The Library has Jacobo de la Pezuela y Lobo's important work *Crónica de las Antillas* (1871), and his four volume *Historia de la isla de Cuba* (1868-1878); as well as two facsimile editions of Silvestre de Balboa Troya y Quesada's *Espejo de paciencia....* originally published in 1608; the 18th century historian José Augustín Caballero's *Escritos varios* in two volumes;

and Pedro Agustín Morell de Santa Cruz' *Historia de la isla y catedral de Cuba....* (1929). Included in the collections are José María Arrate y Acosta's *Llave del Nuevo Mundo....* (1876) which was first published in 1830; the 18th century scholar Ignacio José de Urrutia y Montoya's *Obras (1931) which is a comprehensive history of the island, published by the Academia de la Historia in two volumes; and José Antonio Saco's very important Collection de papeles científicos, históricos... sobre la isla de Cuba....* (1858-1859).

There really has not been much written prior to 1800, on Cuba as an individual political unit. Most of the works that do cover this period are in the Library's collections. For the period for 1800 to 1899 the collection is far more extensive, reflecting the growing number of works that were written about Cuba.

One of the first students of history who stressed a critical approach, Felipe Poey y Aloy, *Geografía física y política de la isla de Cuba* (1857) is included as is his *Memorias sobre la historia natural de la isla de Cuba....* (1861), but not José Antonio Echeverría, who published his "Historiadores de Cuba" in *El plantel* in 1838, or José María de Andrueza's description of Cuba in the 1830's.

The collection has one entry on the 1830 Black Eagle conspiracy and three on the 1844 Escalera conspiracy, including part of the official record of the Military Commission's investigation of the revolt. There are two dozen items on Lopez' expeditions. Major works are Granville Caldwell, *The Lopez expeditions to Cuba 1848-51...* (1950); Jorge Juárez Caño, *Hombres del 51....* (1930); and the official records of the Spanish investigation.

Coverage of the Ten Years War (1868-78) is rather full with some 150 items ranging from sources to poems and plays honoring that struggle. Among important volumes are Fernando Figueredo's *La revolución de Yara* (1902) and *La toma de Bayamo* (1893); Enrique Collazo's explanations of the defeat in *Desde Yara hasta el Zanjón, apuntaciones históricas* (1893); and Francisco Javier Cisneros' two works, *Relación documentada de cinco expediciones* (1870) and *La verdad histórica sobre sucesos de Cuba* (1871); and Fermín Valdéz Domínguez' *Mártires de Cuba, 27 de Noviembre de 1871* (1942), originally published in 1873 in Madrid. Other authors whose works are present are Antonio Zambrana, Ramón Roa, Francisco Balmaseda, Francisco Arriedondo, Francisco Vicente Aguilera, Manuel de la Cruz, Miguel de Aldama, and Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.

Two standard histories are Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez' *Guerra de los diez años* (1950-52) and Francisco José Ponte Domínguez' *Historia de la guerra de los diez años, desde su orígen hasta la Asamblea de Guaímaro* (1944).

Among other materials are several first-hand accounts by participants:

Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y del Castillo's *Cartas de Carlos M. de Céspedes a su esposa Ana de Quesada* (1964), a fragment of his diary; Manuel de la Cruz, *Episódios de la revolución cubana* 2d ed. (1911); Juan V. Escalera's *Campaña de Cuba, 1869 a 1875....* (1876); and Máximo Gómez y Baez' *Convenio de Zanjón....* (1878). Other books are on the Volunteers, U.S.-Spanish claims settlement, Spanish and Cuban participants' accounts, and defenses of Spanish policy by Spaniards.

The biographical selection includes two books on Francisco V. Aguilera: Miguel Angel Carbonell y Rivero's *El elogio de los fundadores* (1926) and Juan Nepomuceño José Remos y Rubio's *Historiadores del 68....* (1952), an Academia de la Historia publication. The November 1871 execution of eight medical students is covered by three works, and the Volunteers by several, the best of which are José Joaquín Ribó, *Historia de los voluntarios cubanos...* 2 volumes (1872-76) and Luis Otero y Pimentel's *Memoria sobre los voluntarios de la Isla de Cuba* (1876). Some five official U.S. reports relating to the war (Department of State, Claims Commission, House Committee on Foreign Affairs) are included. An early survey of published materials is Luis Marion Pérez, *Bibliografía de la revolución de Yara; folletos y libros impresos de 1868 a 1908....* (1908).

The variety and number of books on the 1895-1898 struggle are very large indeed, with some 150 items. The first-hand accounts are mainly by Spaniards, Cubans, and U.S. citizens, including some by high-ranking officials (Máximo Gómez, José Martí, etc.) and several by U.S. newspapermen. Of course, the life and political importance of José Martí are thoroughly covered, as are those of Máximo Gómez, Antonio Maceo, and other leaders. The Montecristi Manifesto is thoroughly studied in a 1957 publication of the office of the Historian of the City of Havana. Other office of the Historian volumes are René E. Reyna Cossío, *Estudios histórico-militares sobre la Guerra de Independencia de Cuba* (1954) and by the same author, *El lazo de la invasión, 24-31 diciembre, 1895....* (1956). Publications of the Cuban National Archives include the general inventory of the records of Martí's Cuban Revolutionary Party in New York. Various writings of exiles, especially propaganda, are plentiful. Carlos Manuel Trelles' standard bibliography published in Havana, 1902, is there, along with various articles from the National History and Geography bulletin in 1912. Among the publications of the Academia de la Historia de Cuba, Havana, are those on the expedition of Pedro Betancourt and Francisco Pí y Margall. The Archivo Nacional has published an *Inventario general del Archivo de la Delegación del Partido Revolucionario Cubano en Nueva York, 1892-1898* (1955).

Works by U.S. authors include Frederick Funstón's *Memories of two wars....* (1911); George Bronson Rea, *Facts and fakes about Cuba....* (1897);

and a veritable deluge of journalistic works favorable to the Cubans and critical of Spanish policy. U.S. official publications include reports of Generals Wood, Brookes, and Ludlow; Congressional resolutions and committee reports; U.S. consular reports from Cuba; McKinley's messages; and a broadside issued by a U.S. official in Cuba in 1898. Among defenders of Spanish policy, that of Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau's five volume *Mi mando en Cuba....* (1896-1897), published in Madrid in 1910-1911 is best known. Post-1902 publications on the pre-1902 period include works by Enrique Collazo, Vidal Morales, and Enrique José Varona y Pera's *De la colonia a la república....* (1919). The revisionists of the 1920's and after are well represented by Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring and Herminio Portell Vilá. In general, the collection is replete with chronicles and first- hand battle and campaign accounts. Among personal narratives by Cubans are those by Manuel Arbelo, *Recuerdos de la última guerra....* (1918); Ricardo Batrell, *Para la Historia....* (1912); Rodolfo Berge, *Cuba y Santo Domingo....* (1905); Serafín Espinosa Ramos, *Al trote y sín estribos....* (1946); Virgilio Ferrer y Díaz, *Diario de campaña de un estudiante mambí....* (1945); Luis Rodolfo Miranda, *Diario de campaña del comandante....* (1954); Manuel Piedra Martel, *Mis primeros treinta años....* (1954); and Máximo Gómez y Báez, *La insurrección de Cuba pintada por si misma* (1884). Jorge Quintana lists foreigners in the Ejército Libertador in his *Indice de extranjeros en el Ejército Libertador de Cuba, 1895-1898* (1953).

The 1895-98 period is well represented with 24 items on Spanish colonial government alone. This includes a few political pamphlets, speeches, many books of commentary on Cuban problems by Spaniards, a compilation of press stories entiltled *Antes y después de la guerra....* (1896) by Rafael Pérez Vento, official Spanish decrees for Cuba and Puerto Rico, and a compilation of Spanish laws.

In contrast to the thorough nature of the selection of books on the 1895-98 period, the post-1898 years are uneven in chronologial and subject emphasis. Though in some degree this pattern reflects Cuban interest, apparently the Library's acquisition efforts were also less fruitful for the post-war years. For example, neither the first period of U.S. rule (1898-1902) nor the second period of U.S. control (1906-1909) received much attention from Cubans, despite the severe and often justified Cuban criticisms of Magoon's rule. Among the better studies are those by José Rivero Muníz *El movimiento obrero durante la primera intervención....* (1961). The Library has some of the *Diario de las sesiones* for the Consejo de Administración and the Cuban House of Representatives in 1898.

The second intervention is dealt with by Enrique Collazo, *Cuba intervenida....* (1910) and *La revolución de agosto de 1906* (1907); *Magoon in Cuba....* (1938) by David A. Lockmiller; and by Allan R. Millett in *The politics*

of intervention.... (1968). An unusual item is the 15 volumes of newspaper clippings by Luis Marion Pérez which cover the period September 1906 to January 1909.

Little has been published of worth on the 1909-1933 years. However, Emilio Laurent, *De oficial a revolucionario* (1941); Leo Primelles, *Crónica Cubana, 1915-18....* (1955) and its sequel for 1919-22 are rich in source materials.

Some of the writings of the journalist Manuel Sanguily pertain to the politics of the Republic, as does Leo S. Rowe's *The reorganization of local government in Cuba* (1905). Other works are Alberto Lamar Schweyer *La crisis de patriotismo; una teoría de las inmigraciones* 2d. ed. (1929) and articles from the *Gaceta económica* on the Estrada Palma and José Miguel Gómez administrations by Enrique Barbarrosa.

Writings on the 1901 and 1940 constitutions and various amendments are extensive, and the Library has some sixty works on constitutions and constitutional law. Emeterio S. Santovenia y Echaide published *Las constituciones cubanas de Guaímaro (1869), Jimaquayu (1895) y la Yaya (1897)....* (1926). Among constitutional historians are Ramón Infesta's *Historia constitucional de Cuba....* (1942); Enrique Hernández Corujo's two-volume *Historia constitucional de Cuba* (1960) and his *Los fundamentos históricos y filosóficos de la constitución de 1901* (1953) The texts of Cuban constitutions (1812-1940) were published in 1947 by Antonio Barreras y Martínez. Another useful collection of constitutional documents is that edited by Juan Clemente Zamora y López, *Derecho constitucional....* (1925).

Despite the importance of the military and rural guard, little has been written about them and the Library has only a few items on them. The same applies to the civil service about which few books are available. Very few political party documents are present. A report on the Liberal party and education, some speeches of Machado and others represent the total holdings.

The revolution of 1933 has slightly better representation: Ramón Grau San Martín's *La revolución cubana ante América....* (1936); A statement of the Partido Comunista de Cuba, *El Partido comunista y los problemas de la revolución en Cuba....* (1933); Ruby Hart Phillips, *Cuban sideshow (1935); and Ramón Vasconcelos' collection of articles first published in El País* on the Machado terror, *Dos años bajo el terror....* (1935).

The major 18th and 19th century newspapers in the Library include *El Habanero* (1824-1825) published by Félix Varela in New York and later in Madrid; *El correo de las Antillas* (1871), and the continuing *Gaceta de la Habana* (established in 1782 and which has changed names several times). The Library has fairly complete sets of the *Diario de la Marina* (established in 1832 and discontinued in 1959); *La Prensa* (1841-1870); *El Siglo* (1862-1868); and *La Voz de Cuba* (1868-1870).

The most important 20th century newspapers in the Library's collections include the *Diario de la Marina* mentioned above; the *Havana Post* (1900-1954); *Heraldo de Cuba* (1913-1933); *Hoy* (1938-1965); *Revolución* (1958-1965); and *Granma*, which was established in 1965 and succeeded *Hoy* and *Revolución*.

The Library has scattered holdings of a few provincial newspapers, the most complete sets include *La Correspondencia* of Cienfuegos (established in 1898 and which ceased publication in 1944); and *El Cubano Libre* of Santiago (1895-1909). For more detailed information on the Library's holdings of Cuban newspapers, one should consult *Latin American newspapers in U.S. libraries: a union list* (1968).

Primary and secondary sources for social history are very sparse and most of the titles are of marginal value. The exception to this is the unusually full selection of works by foreign travelers, many of them U.S. citizens. This collection of foreign travelers' accounts is probably the most complete part of the Library's holdings for the pre-1933 period. Among the earliest in English are Abiel Abbot, *Letters written in the interior of Cuba... 1828* (1829); Sir James Edward Alexander, *Transatlantic sketches....* (1833); George Hallam, *Narrative of a voyage...1809* (1831); and Robert Francis Jameson, *Letters from Havana* (1821). Cuba was a part of the standard itinerary of Europeans who came to the U.S. and U.S. citizens manifested an increasing interest in the island in the 1840's and after. Thus the books of travel in English increased in number and quality. Julia Ward Howe and Richard Henry Dana visited the island in the late 1850's and wrote of their impressions. Early visitors from continental Europe (other than Spain) were Antonine Francois Laval (1720), Jean Bernard Bossu (1770-71) and, of course, Alexander von Humboldt. Ramón de la Sagra, *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba* (1839-56) is a unique twelve-volume natural history. The largest bulk of travel books by U.S. citizens were published between 1870 and 1920. After the latter date, though guidebooks were published, first-hand accounts became less frequent.

Other books on social history are largely confined to examinations of Cuban values and psychology, racial characteristics, and related subjects. The most important works on slavery and race relations are José Antonio Saco's monumental *Historia de la esclavitud de la raza africana en el Nuevo Mundo....* (1879) and his posthumously published *Historia de la esclavitud de los indios....* (1883). The best contemporary works are by U.S. authors, such as Lowry Nelson, *Rural Cuba* (1950); Arthur F. Corwin, *Spain and the abolition of slavery in Cuba....* (1967); Herbert S. Klein, *Slavery in the Americas....* (1967); and the Commission on Cuban Affairs, *Problems of the new Cuba* (1935), published by the Foreign Policy Association in New York. Outstanding Cuban studies include the several writings of Fernando Ortíz y Fernández, Julio Le Riverend, and Ramiro Guerra y

Sánchez. Among studies on the Negro, the Library has Alberto Arrendondo, *El negro en Cuba, ensayo* (1939); José Ángel Bustamante, *Raices psicológicas del Cubano* (1960); Elias Jose Entralgo, *La liberacion étnica cubana* (1953); Marcial Martínez, *Cuba, la verdad de su tragedia* (1958); and Gustavo Enrique Mustelier, *La extinción del negro....* (1912). Of all aspects of Cuba history before 1933, social class and race seemed to have received the least emphasis, as shown by the run of titles in the Library.

The collection of studies on Cuba's foreign relations after 1898 is equal in size and importance to the collection of books on travel. U.S. policy and dominance over Cuba have very naturally attracted most of the attention of serious scholars and journalists. About half of the Library entries concern the relations of the two countries before 1933; the remainder, the post-1933 era, with a marked concentration on post-1959. The distinguished diplomatist Cosme de la Torriente y Peraza is represented by *Cuba en la vida internacional; discursos....* (1922); *Cuba, los Estados Unidos de América y la Liga de las Naciones....* (1922); *Cuarenta años de mi vida,* 1898-1938 (1939); *Cuba y los Estados Unidos....* (1929); *La enmiemda Platt y el tratado permanente* (1930); *Mi misión en Washington....* (1952); *Las relaciones de Cuba y los Estados Unidos....* (1928); *Situación internacional de Cuba en el momento actual* (1941); *Labor internacional....* (1924); and *Libertad y democracia* (1941). Emeterio Santovenia y Echaide, *Armonías y conflictos en torno a Cuba* (1956) is the work of a more conservative historian.

The movement toward a more independent and critical view of the United States by the revisionists is not as fully represented. Herminio Portell Vilá, *The non-intervention pact of Montevideo and American intervention in Cuba* (1935) and his large four-volume survey, *Historia de Cuba en sus relaciones con los Estados Unidos y España* (1938-) are listed. Portell Vilá's *Cuba y la conferencia de Montevideo* (1934) and his three volumes on Narciso López (1930-58) are also listed, but lacking is his *Theodore Roosevelt en la historia de Cuba* (1950). An even more prolific historian with a critical bent is Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring. The Library has 36 of his works, among which the more important examples of his scholarship are: *Cuba no debe su independencia a los Estados Unidos* (1950); *La enmienda Platt....* (1922); *Cuba y los Estados Unidos, 1804-1898* (1949); *Los Estados Unidos contra Cuba Republicana,* (19-); *El Presidente McKinley....* (1960); and *La guerra libertadora cubana de los treinta años, 1868-1898....* (1952).

Specialized books on major issues are less numerous. Carlos Manuel Trelles y Govín has a bibliographical study on the Monroe Doctrine *Estudio de la bibliografía cubana sobre la doctrina de monroe* (1922); Gustavo Gutiérrez y Sánchez, *La neutralidad y la beligerancia de la República de*

Cuba durante la guerra actual (1917); Manuel Márquez Sterling on diplomacy in Cuban history, *La diplomacia en nuestra historia* (1909); Antonio Bravo y Correoso, *Como se hizo la constitución de Cuba....* (1928); Pedro García Valdés on the idea that Cubans favored annexation, *La idea de la anexión de Cuba a los Estados Unidos....* (1947) and José Ignacio Rodríguez *Estudio histórico sobre la anexión de Cuba....* (1900); Jorge Roa, *Los Estados Unidos y Europa en Cuba...dictadura versus democracia* (1939); a report by the Asociacion Nacional de Hacendados de Cuba, *El tratado de reciprocidad de 1934....* (1939); and several attacks on U.S. policy, especially that by Alberto Lamar Schweyer, *How President Machado fell* (1938). The collection of official Cuban government publications on diplomacy and foreign relations is thin. Included are some of the laws and statutes applying to the diplomatic and consular services, most of the treaty texts, a few reports of the Cuban Senate, Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores (1902- 05) and the *Anuario* of the Secretaría de Estado. Cuban writings about relations with countries other than the U.S. are not voluminous, because those relations were not extensive or very important before 1933. The Library's collection includes items on relations with eight Latin American countries (Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Peru and Mexico) and with China, Great Britain, Canada, Spain and Italy, which probably comes close to exhausting the list of available publications.

Cuba has not monopolized U.S. foreign relations, but nonetheless has aroused substantial interest and commentary at various times. Among important works on U.S. policy and relations are those by Bryce Wood, Philip Foner, Robert F. Smith, David F. Healy, Russell Fitzgibbon, Carleton Beals, Leland Jenks, Graham H. Stuart, Harry F. Guggenheim, Raymond Leslie Buell, and Sumner Welles. Few scholars have undertaken monographic studies of specialized aspects of relations--reciprocity and its effect on the Cuban economy, the effect of U.S. racial patterns on Cuba, cultural impact of the U.S., or detailed relations for each of the Cuban presidencies. Healy and Fitzgibbon have studied the First and Second interventions and Wood some aspects of the 1933 revolution. The Library's coverage of U.S. authors is nearly complete.

LITERATURE

by
IVAN A. SCHULMAN
State University of New York at Stoneybrook

In order to survey and evaluate the holdings of the Library of Congress Cuban collection we divided the literature of Cuba into ten generations following José Antonio Portuondo's scheme *(Bosquejo histórico de las letras cubanas,* 1960) of nine divisions, to which we added a tenth —La Revolución, 1959-1969—, as well as an introductory section on Cuban literary histories and surveys and a concluding section on magazines.

The Library of Congress collection is well balanced and representative of the important writers of all periods of Cuban letters. While not all the works of every important writer are represented in the collection, almost no author of stature is absent from it. Furthermore, over the years it has acquired a large number of significant first editions (in many cases they are the only editions) or works published in Havana in small numbers which today are almost impossible to obtain. In developing our evaluation it may appear that we are emphasizing the lacunae rather than the holdings. However, the fact is that we have chosen to point out what is missing while sometimes leaving without comment the materials included in this distinguished collection. Therefore, unless we indicate otherwise, holdings are more than adequate where particular comments are absent.

Histories and Surveys

The Library of Congress Cuban holdings contain the standard histories of culture and literature, including José Manuel Carbonell's exhaustive 18-volume *Evolución de la cultura cubana* (1928); Max Henríquez Ureña two-volume *Panorama histórica de la literatura cubana* (1963); José María Chacón y Calvo's *Ensayos de literatura cubana* (1922); Salvador Bueno's *Historia de la literatura cubana* (3rd ed., 1963) and his *Medio siglo de literatura cubana 1902-1952* (1953); *Literatura cubana* by Andrés de Piedra-Bueno, *Azar de lecturas: crítica* (1961) by Samuel Feijóo; José A. Fernández de Castro's *Esquema histórico de las letras en Cuba, 1548-1902* (1949); Enrique Gay-Calbó's *Orígenes de la literatura Cubana....* (1939); Aurelio Mitjans' *Estudios sobre el movimiento científico y literario de Cuba* (1890) and his 1918 edition of this same work under the title *Historia de la literatura cubana;* José Antonio Portunondo's *Bosquejo histórico de las letras cubanas* (1960); Juan J. Remos y Rubio's *Historia de la literatura cubana,* two volumes (1925) and the three-volume 1945 edition, his *Proceso*

histórico de las letras cubanas (1958) and *Resúmen de historia de la literatura cubana* (1930); Juan Marinello's *Contemporáneos: noticia y memoria* (1964); Félix Lizaso's *Ensayistas contemporáneos, 1900-1920* (1938); José María Chacón y Calvo's *Orígenes de la poesía en Cuba* (1913); Samuel Feijöo's *Sobre los movimientos por una poesía cubana hasta 1856* (1961); Martín González de Valle's *La poesía lírica en Cuba* (1900;1882 edition missing); Cintio Vitier's *Lo cubano en la poesía* (1958); José J. Arrom's *Historia de la literatura dramática cubana* (1944); Juan J. Remos y Rubio's *Tendencias de la narración imaginativa en Cuba* (1935).

A check of Cuban Negro literary materials indicated an excellent collection of surveys, including the following standard works:

Francisco Martín Llorente: *Presencia negra en la poesía popular cubana del siglo XIX* (1938).

José Antonio Fernández de Castro: *Tema negro en las letras de Cuba, 1608 1935* (1943).

Emilio Ballagas: *Mapa de la poesia negra americana* (1946).

Luis Rodríquez Embil: *La poesía negra en Cuba* (1939).

José Luis Varela: *Ensayos de poesía indígena en Cuba* (1951).

Lydia Cabrera: *Cuentos negros de Cuba* (1940).

Ramón Guirao: *Orbita de la poesía afrocubana, 1928-1937* (1938).

We also surveyed travel book holdings on and about Cuba, and found this area equally rich. The collection included:

Richard Henry Dana: *To Cuba and back*, (1859).

Walter Goodman: *The Pearl of the Antilles, or an artist in Cuba*, (1873).

George Hallam: *Narrative of a voyage from Montego Bay in the island of Jamaica, to England; by a route never gone before or since, across the Island of Cuba to Havana....* (1831).

Baron Alexander von Humboldt: *Ensayo político sobre la isla de Cuba* (various editions)

H. Peron: *L'isle de Cuba* (1876).

James W. Steele: *Cuban sketches* (1881).

J.G. F. Wurdermann: *Notes on Cuba...* (1884).

María de las Mercedes, *Comtesse* de Merlin: *La Havana*, 3 vols. (1844).

One final word with respect to surveys: the Cuban linguistic and philological collection. This area needs little commentary since it is (to use an over-employed term in Revolutionary Cuba) underdeveloped. The Cubans have never devoted sustained or serious study to either field, although there has always been some interest in both. The work of Esteban Pichardo y Tapia is early and unique; the Library holds the first edition (1836) plus later ones of his *Diccionario provincial casi razonado de voces y frases cubanas*. To be sure, there are other works in this area also held by the Library, such as those of Constantino Suárez, Juan Miguel Dihigo,

Arturo Montori, José Manuel Macías, Esteban Rodríguez Herrera and E. J. Entralgo. But in the main, Cuban linguistics remain essentially virgin territory. Some marginal studies have been done by Samuel Feijóo in Las Villas in connection with his folklore research (e.g., *Refranes, adivinanzas, dicharachos, trabalenguas, cuartetas y décimas antiguas de los campesinos cubanos,* 1961-1962). Most, however, are by-products of Negro culture research, that of Fernándo Ortíz (e.g., his *Glosario del afronegrismos,* 1924) and Lydia Cabrera or others whose interests run along similar lines.

La Factoría (1510-1762)

This period includes the years between 1510 and 1790, the date of the first Cuban literary periodical: *Papel periódico de la Habana.* Its literature is mainly derivative or imitative of Spanish peninsular modes and rather sparse in quantity. The first Cuban literary work, *Espejo de paciencia,* (1608) by Silvestre Balboa is represented by the excellent Cintio Vitier critical and facsimile edition (1962) and the 1941 critical study by Felipe Pichardo. Santiago de Pita's *El príncipe jardinero, y fingido Cloridano* (1730), considered to be the first Cuban theatrical work is represented not by the 1730 (?) rare Seville edition but by a 1963 edition. Of the historians, the Library has Pedro Agustín Morell de Santa Cruz' *Historia de la isla y catedral de Cuba* (1929) and several editions of José Martín Félix de Arrate's *Llave del nuevo mundo,* including the first edition (1830-1831) of the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País.

La Tierra (1790-1819)

This period is one of nascent nationalism—criollismo—and begins with the appearance of the *Papel periódico de la Habana.*

The poet Manuel de Zequeira y Arango is represented with two editions of his collected works and one of his famous *Oda a la piña* (1962). But the rare 1848 edition of the verses of Manuel Justo de Rubalcava is missing, as are other publications of his poetry.

Father Felix Varela's spirit of the Enlightenment is represented only by *Lecciones de filosofía* (1940), *Instituciones de filosofía ecléctica* (1952), and *Cartas a Elpidio* (1960). The following Varela works are missing: *Lógica, Metafísica, Etica,* and *Princípios físicos y matemáticos.* The critical material on Varela is fairly well represented, with the following works included: Antonio Hernández Travieso's *El padre Varela* (1949), José María Chacón y Calvo's *El padre Varela y la autonomía colonial* (1935), José Ignacio Rodríguez' *Vida del presbítero Don Félix Varela* (1944) and the four-volume Emilio Roig de Leuschenring work *Vida y pensamiento de Félix Varela* (1944-1945).

La Patria (1820-1849)

The growth of a Cuban national sense continues in this period, marked

by poets and prose writers who face exile in defense of the principle of local political and economic policies, though without championing severance of ties with Spain. The first important figures (that is, important within the total scope of Cuba and Latin America), appear in this generation.

Of these, the first is José María Heredia. Missing are the first and second editions of his work, as well as the Ponce (1875) edition in two volumes. The Library does have the first of the Vingut editions, two volumes (1853), and in addition to others, two subsequent important editions: *Poesías, discursos y cartas*, (1939) and *Poesías completas* (1940-1941). The Zerolo (1892) edition is missing. Among the critical materials are: Rafael Estenger, *Heredia, la incomprensión de sí mismo* (1938); José María Chacón y Calvo's *Estudios heredianos* (1939); García Garáfolo Mesa's *Vida de José María Heredia en México 1825-1829* (1945); Manuel Pedro González' *José María Heredia, primogénito del romanticismo hispano* (1955); González del Valle's *Cronología herediana, 1803-1839* (1938).

Domingo Delmonte's, humanist and spiritual leader, is represented by the *Escritos de Domingo Delmonte* (1929), *Humanismo y humanitarismo* (1936) and the seven-volume *Centón epistolario de Domingo Delmonte* (Havana, 1923-1957).

José Cipriano de la Luz y Caballero, disciple of Varela, is well represented with the 1890 edition of his *Obras* (1890-1891), *Filosofía y pedagogía* (1935), *Aforismos y apuntaciones* (1945) and *La polémica filosófica* (1946-1948) among others. Critical materials include E. Entralgo's *Dos arquetipos para una deontología cubana* (1952); Rafael Estenger's *Don Pepe, retrato de un maestro de escuela* (1940); studies by Francisco González del Valle, M. Isidro Méndez, M. Rodríguez Mesa, Manuel Sanguily, Medardo Vitier and the Figarola-Caneda bibliography.

The patriotic and anti-slavery position of José Antonio Saco is particularly well represented, including his early piece written against Gasper Betancourt Cisneros: *Contra la anexión* (1928), and on the negro and slavery question: *Historia de la esclavitud de la raza africana en el nuevo mundo y en especial en los países americo-hispanos* (two volumes), of which the Library has the first edition (1879). The Library also holds the first edition of the three-volume *Historia de la esclavitud desde los tiempos mas remotos hasta nuestros días* (1875-1877), *Mi primera pregunta* (1837) and his 1853 *Obras*.

Similarly, both in English and Spanish, Library holdings of the work of Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros are good, including *Ideas sobre la incorporación de Cuba en los Estados Unidos, en contra posición a las que ha publicado Don José Antonio Saco* (1849).

El Individuo (1820-1849)

This is the generation of Romantics--freedom of man against despotism,

the individual against fate or unjust social conditions, especially awareness of the plight of the Negro.

Gabriel de la Concepción Valdés (Plácido) is well represented with *Poesías completas*, the 1885 New York edition of his *Poesías* as well as other volumes. Critical works about him include Itzhak Bar Lewaw's study, as well as those of Domingo Figarola-Caneda and L. Horrego Estrich. Similarly, José Jacinto Milanés, Anselmo Suárez y Romero, and José Zacarías González del Valle are very well represented.

La Sociedad Colonial (1850-1879)

This generation takes upon itself the talk of reform, initiated by Saco, and concerns itself with the customs and mores of society.

The Library has José María de Cárdenas y Rodríguez' *costumbrista*, *Jeremías de Docaransa;* the sketches of José Victoriano Betancourt, but lacks those of Francisco de Paula Gelabert and Juan Francisco Valerio.

On similar themes Cirilo Villaverde is well represented with *Cecilia Valdés*, *Cuentos de mi abuelo*, *Dos amores* and *El Guajiro*. But missing is José Ramón Betancourt's *Una feria de caridad*.

Of the poets, Francisco Pobeda y Armenteros is represented, but not Ramón Vélez Herrera. José Fornaris is included with two volumes, but unfortunately not *Cantos de Siboney*. Rafael María de Mendiva, Luisa Pérez de Mendiva, Luisa Pérez de Zambrana, Juan Clemente Zenea (but not his novel *Fidelia*), José Joaquín Palma, and Joaquín Lorenzo Luaces are present. Alfredo Torroella is missing but the Library has two very important anthologies of the period in its collection: *El laúd del desterrado* (1858) and *Los poetas de la Guerra* (1941 edition, rather than the 1893 imprint). Also present is *Cuba poética* (1858).

Los primeros princípios (1880-1909)

A positivistic generation of scientific inquiry into national ills follows the Ten Years War and manifests itself in the Modernist revisionism of the period.

Andrés Poey, Francophile scientist and separatist, is widely represented, but the Library lacks his *Le Positivisme* (1876). More important are the Enrique José Varona materials, including *Conferencias filosóficas* (1888), *Conferencias sobre el fundamento de la moral* (1903), *Desde mi belvedere* (1938) and *Violetas y ortigas* (1938). Missing are his poetic works (e.g., *Odas anacreónticas)* and the dramatic allegory *La Hija pródiga*. Included among the critical materials are Ferrer Canales' *Imagen de Varona* (1964), Medardo Vitier's two-volume work, *Enrique José Varona, maestro de Juventudes* (1937), as well as studies by R. Agramonte, M. A. Carbonell, and the Fermín Peraza Sarausa bibliographies and the *Iconografía de Enrique José Varona* (1942).

José Silverio Jorrín, Ramón Zambrana, Rafael Montoro and Enrique

Pineyro are adequately represented. Manuel Sanguily is particularly well represented, especially by his biography of José de la Luz y Caballero (1890). A contemporary of Sanguily and a biographer as well of Luz, José Ignacio Rodríguez, is also well represented in the collection, including his biographies of Luz and Varela.

Other writers of this generation whose materials are included are: Manuel de la Cruz (seven-volume Calleja edition), Rafael María Merchán, and José de Armas y Cárdenas (whose works on Lope however, are missing). Ricardo del Monte and Aurelio Mitjans are also included.

Writers of protest are represented by Nicolás Heredia, and Ramón Meza y Suárez Inclán's *Mi tío el empleado* (1960) but missing is Martín Morua Delgado's *Sofia*.

Of the poets, the Sellen brothers (Francisco and Antonio), only Francisco is included, as are Diego Vicente Tejera and the two principal Modernists, José Martí and Julián del Casal.

Casal is represented by all the standard editions: *Bustos y rimas* (1893), *Nieve* (Mexican edition, 1893), the Cabrera Saqui edition of the poetry as well as the new four-volume edition of poetry and prose (1963-1964). Ramón Meza's critical volume *Julián del Casal, estudio biográfico* (1910) is included in the Casal collection.

Similarly, all the important Martí editions are in the Library--the rather rare first-edition of Gonzalo de Quesada, the Armando Godoy, Ventura García Calderón (Paris edition, Trópico, and Lex), as well as the new twenty-seven volume *Obras completas* of the revolutionary government. Critical works from the extensive Martí bibliography include those of Andrés Iduarte, Manuel Pedro González, Juan Marinello, M. I. Méndez, Rafael Estenger, Jorge Mañach, Carlos Márquez Sterling, Bernardo González Arrili, Ezequiel Martínez Estrada, Mauricio Magdaleno, Raimundo Lazo, Raul Roa, Jorge Quintana, Emilio Roig de Leuschsenring, Manuel Mesa Rodríguez, Ivan Schulman, etc. Quesada's three-volume *Papeles de Martí*, Blanca Baralt's *El Martí que yo conocí* (1945), Alberto Baeza Flores' *Vida de Martí* (1954), the volume of the 1953 Congreso de Escritores Martianos, the *Iconografía del apostol Jose Martí*, the *Pensamiento y acción de José Martí* (1953), the *Vida y pensamiento de Martí* volume (1942), all of which makes for a rich Martí collection, are in the Library of Congress.

Of the lesser stars of this productive generation, Federico Pio Urbach (but not his brother, Carlos' *Rimas*, nor their *Gemelas*), Juana Borrero (not *Poesías*, 1966) and Bonifacio Byrne are all represented in the Library.

La Política (1910-1939)

This is the so-called First Republican generation, charged with governing itself and bitter over American intervention. Poetry reflects this feeling

in Enrique Hernández Miyares, whose *Obras completas* (1915-1916) are in the Library. On the other hand, neither René López nor Francisco J. Pichardo is included, but the important anthology of the period, *Arpas cubanas* (1904), is. Writers of previous generations continue to produce during this period: e.g., Emilio Bobadilla (Fray Candil) is amply represented, as is the enormously productive and versatile Manuel Márquez Sterling. Fernando Ortíz published his important 1906 volume *Los negros brujos* in addition to numerous other major works by Ortiz on Afrocuban culture, musicology, racial theory, sociology, psychology and criminology. Library holdings are well distributed and include the magazines *Ultra* and *Archivos del folklore cubano* directed by Ortiz, and the 1955 commemorative volume of disciples, colleagues and friends. But, of some seventy-five volumes of published Ortíz material, the Library has about thirty, with volumes published after 1920 better represented than those prior to this date.

A group of young writers taking a more dynamic, optimistic view of national events is represented by Fernando Lles and Emilio Gaspar Rodríguez; however, the latter's work on Cervantes *(Puntos sútiles del Quijote)* is missing.

Writers of social criticism also comment on the scene; among them Carlos Loveira whose important novels are all represented in the Library collection. Also, the naturalist Miguel de Carrión whose *El milagro* and *La Ultima voluntad* are missing, but who is represented by his major novels *Las honradas* (1966) and *Las impuras* (1959).

Alfonso Hernández Catá's prolific production is well represented in the Library, with only the following volumes noted missing from his long list of narratives: *Novela erótica, La juventud de Aurelio Zaldívar, La juventud de Aurelio Zaldivar, La muerte nueva,* and *Fuegos fatuos.* Also present is Enrique Serpa's critical appraisal of Catá's *Recordación de Hernández Catá* (1943).

Of the poets, Regino Boti y Barriero published *Arabescos mentales* (1913) contained in the collection, but whose work is represented by only one other volume *La torre del silencio* (1926). *Ala* by Agustín Acosta is also represented (not in the 1915 edition, but in the 1958 edition), in addition to several other volumes by this poet. In the tradition initiated by Boti is the 1917 volume by José Manuel Poveda of *Versos precursores.* And equally important is the Evasionist School of Felipe Pichardo Moya.

The 1925 dictatorship of General Machado brought a renewed literature of criticism. An important anthology of this period, published in 1926 by Félix Lizaso and José Antonio Fernández de Castro *La poesía moderna en Cuba,* is missing from the Library's collection. Among the new poets of the period included are María Buceta (whose *Unanimismo* is unfortunately missing), Dulce María Loynaz, Rubén Martínez Villena, and José Z. Tallet.

Las Masas (1930-1939)

The fight against Machado gave rise in 1930 to the *negrista* literature: Ramón Guirao, Alejo Carpentier and Nicolás Guillén, which are all represented. The latter two form part of a generation of revolutionary writers (1959-1969) whose roots go back several generations. All of Carpentier's novels are included, from his *Ecue-yamba-ó* (1933) to the very last. Also, his book on Cuban music and his collection of literary and artistic essays *Tientos y diferencias* (1964). Nicolás Guillén's first work *Motivos de son* is missing, but is included in the 1947 Buenos Aires edition of *El son entero* held by the Library. The last book, *El gran zoo* appears only in the René Depestre French translation. Critical materials include Angel Augier's two-volume *Nicolás Guillén; Notas para un estudio biográfico crítico* (1965), and Martínez Estrada's *La poesía afrocubana de Nicolás Guillen* (1966).

The Negro tradition is found also in Lydia Cabrera (excellently represented in the collection) and in Lino Novás Calvo's *El negrero* (1933), and *La luna nona y otros cuentos* (1942) with *Pedro blanco, el negrero* missing.

The novel of protest in the *criollista* tradition is cultivated by Carlos Montenegro, who is adequately represented and Enrique Serpa, also well represented. Another important novelist of the period is Enrique Labrador Ruiz, whose recent novels are included.

In poetry, the important figures, in addition to Nicolás Guillén, are Félix Pita Rodríguez, Angel Augier, and Mirta Aguirre, whose poetry and critical studies are included.

In drama, José Antonio Ramos is represented, although his *Tembladera* is lacking.

The essay — very rich in this period — is represented by the following writers (in each case, notable omissions are indicated in parentheses):

Juan Marinello: *(Liberación; La cultura y la paz; Nuestro arte y las circunstancias actuales).*
Carlos Rafael Rodríguez.
Medardo Vitier.
José María Chacón y Calvo; *(Romances tradicionales en Cuba).*
Manuel Pedro González; *(Glosas y semblanzas).*
Raimundo Lazo; *(Martí y su obra literaria).*
Elías Entralgo.
Raúl Roa; *(La pupila insomne; Reaccion versus revolucion; Una semilla en un surco de fuego).*
Francisco Ichaso; *(Gongora y la nueva poesía, En torno a Juan Sebastian Bach).*
Cynthio Vitier: (Poética, Temas martianos).
Roberto Fernández Retamar.

José Antonio Portuondo.

Of the bibliographic essays, the following figures are outstanding:

Fermín Peraza Sarausa.

Carlos M. Trelles.

Both are well represented, though Trelles' *Un precursor de la independencia de Cuba* and *El historiador Antonio José Valdés* appeared to be missing.

Formalismo (1940-1959)

The vanguard movements in Latin American poetry are reflected in: Mariano Brull, whose works are present (except for *Poemas en menguante* and *Nada mas que...);* Emilio Ballagas *(Nocturno y elegía* and *Elegía sin nombre* are missing); Eugenio Florit who is well represented except for *Conversación con mi padre.* Many important poets of this period, like Florit and Ballagas, are also distinguished critics such as:

José Lezama Lima.

Eliseo Diego; (represented only by *El oscuro esplendor,* and *Divertimentos y versiones).*

Octavio Smith: (not represented).

Fina García Marruz: (represented only by criticism).

Cynthio Vitier: *(Capricho y homenaje, El hogar y el olvido, Sustancia, Vísperas, Canto llano, Testimonios* are missing).

Fayad Jamis; (fairly well represented).

Samuel Fiejóo.

Virgilio Piñera.

La Revolución (1958-1969)

The holdings of this generation are less impressive than those of previous eras. Book publication has increased in Cuba in staggering progression, but the difficulties of importation have resulted in a less representative "revolutionary" collection in the Library. Many of the earlier generation of writers are to be found side by side with new figures (not all of them young) such as: Dora Alonso, Rosa Hilda Zell, José M. Carballido Rey, Onelio Jorge Cardoso, Raúl González de Cascarro, Raúl Aparicio, Lisandro Otero, Miguel Barnet, Carlos Felipe, Alcides Iznaga, Guillermo Cabrera Infante, Severo Sarduy, Anton Arrufat, and Edmundo Desnoes. In the theater: Walfredo Pinera, René Jordán, Rine Leal, and José Massip. Among the more recent, there are Heberto Padilla, Roberto Branly, Pedro de Oráa, Juan Arcocha, Rolando Escardo, David Fernández, Norberto Fuentes, Rogelio Llopis, Jaime Sarusky, and José Triana.

A personal examination of the shelf list of the revolutionary period revealed the presence of the works of the older writers (Cynthio Vitier, José Lezama Lima, Eliseo Diego, Emile Augier, Nicolás Guillén, Alejo Carpentier) as well as such newer writers as Heberto Padilla, Anton Arrufat,

Luis Agüero, Pedro de Oráa, Juan Arcocha, Miguel Barnet, Pablo Armando Fernández.

Using the Seymour Menton checklist of novels and short stories produced in the revolutionary period (CIDOC, Doc. 69? 151) as a point of departure, while at the same time adding to it, fifteen narratives were selected to check Library of Congress holdings on a sampling basis. Of these nine* were held by the Library, which would seem to indicate a fairly good acquisitions program given the vicissitudes of today's importation situation.

Luis Agüero: *La vida en dos*
*Humberto Arenal: *El tiempo ha descendido*
Raul Aparicio: *Espejos de alinde*
Miguel Collazo: *El viaje*
Francisco Chofre: *La odilea*
*Pablo Armando Fernández: *Los niños se despiden*
Edmundo Desnoes: *Memorias del subdesarrollo*
*Norberto Fuentes: *Condenados de Condado*
*José Lezama Lima: *Paradiso*
*Rogelio Llopis: *El fabulista*
*Lisandro Otero: *La situación*
*Virgilio Piñero: *Pequeñas maniobras*
*Félix Pita Rodríguez: *Cuentos completos*
Eugenio Sánchez Torrentó: *Francisco Manduley*
*José Soler Puig: *En el año de enero.*

Periodicals

Since in Latin America publication in book form is often difficult, particularly for young writers, and this was especially true in pre-revolutionary Cuba, a good deal of literature appears in periodicals which have an inordinately important role in Latin American literary history and criticism. Of the following list of periodicals compiled, a check indicated that 18 of the 35 titles were in the Library of Congress collection. The complete list follows, with Library holdings noted:

Anuario Martiano (1969-) No. 1.
Archivos de folklore cubano (1924-1930). Vol. 1-5, Jan 1924- Sept. 1930 (bound)
Archivo José Martí (1940-1952). GPRR 1943-1952 and 1942 (unbound).
Aurora Nos. 93-148, Jan.6-Dec. 1, 1802; and Apr. 25, 1804.
Azul y rojo (1902-1904)
Ciclón (1955-1959)
Clavileño (1943-)
Cuba y América (1897-1917) Vol. 1, 1897-vol. 34, 1912; 2a época (vol. 1, 1913-vol.8, 1917)
Cuba contemporánea (1913-1927). Holdings complete for 1913-1927.

Cuba libre.
El Fígaro (1885-1929). Vol 11, 12, 19, 32-44.
Espuela de plata (1939-1941)
Gaceta del Caribe (1944).
Galería (1956-?)
Grafos (1942-1944). Nos. 34-56, 1937; 59-67, Mar.-Nov. 1938; Jan.-Apr. 1939; 82-86, Jan.-Oct. 1940; 1942 (scattered unbound issuues); 98-106, 107-117, 1943; 117-126, Jan.-Nov. 1944; 130-137, Mar.-Oct. 1945; 140-148, 1946 (bound).
La Habana elegante (1883-1891; 1893-1896).
La habana literaria (1891-1893).
El Hogar (1884-1920)
Hojas literarias (1893-1894)
Islas (1944-1969) Vol. 1, 1958-1967 (bound).
Letras (1905-1914) 2nd series, 1918. Vol. 14, no. 145, 1956.
Nadie Parecía (1942)
Nuestro Tiempo (1945-1959).
Nueva revista cubana (1959-1960) Vol. 1, 1959, complete; Vol. 2, No. 1, Jan-Mar. 1960 (unbound in GPRR).
Orígenes (1944-1956) Vol. 1, 1944-1946, missing no. 7 only (unbound); 1948-1956 complete.
El Papel periódico de la Habana (1790-1805), Later became *Gaceta de La Habana* (1848-1902). Scattered issues for period 1800-1805.
Poeta (1943-)
Revista de Avance (1927-1930). Nos. 1-50. Complete on microfilm.
La Revista bimestre cubana (1831-1834; 1910-1951). Vol. 1-3, Vol. 4, 1910- Vol. 69, 1952-54; Vol. 71, 1956-Vol. 72, 1957; Vol. 74, 1958-Vol. 76, June 1959.
La Revista Blanca (1894-1896).
Revista crítica de ciencias, literatura y artes (1868). Nos. 1-4, Feb.-Aug. 1868.
La Revista de Cuba (1877-1884) Vol. 1-16, 1877-1884, complete.
Revista cubana de foclore (1924-1930) Vol. 1, no. 1-Vol. 5, no. 3, Jan. 1924- Sept. 1930.
Revista cubana (1935-1957). Vol. 1, 1935-Vol. 31, 1957.
Revista cubana, periódico mensual de ciencias, filosofía, literatura, y bellas artes. Vol 2, 6, 9, 11-17 (1885-1895; 1968-)
Revista de la Habana. Vols. 1-5, Sept. 1942-Aug. 1947.
Revista martiniana (1921-1927).
Social (1916-1938) Vol. 1-18, Jan. 1916-1933. (Vol. 11, no. 9; vol. 17 missing 5-8; vol. 18, no 8).
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A check of some earlier periodical material revealed holdings of such magazines as *La Siempreviva, El Kaleidoscopio. Cuba literaria,* and *Revista Habanera.*

Conclusion

In conclusion it is fair to estimate that book holdings are stronger than periodical holdings. Nevertheless, in spite of lacunae, the over-all view is one of great strength in Cuban literary materials, with noticeable weaknesses only in post- revolutionary materials. However, in evaluating the lack of some post- 1959 materials, one must take into account that we do not yet have the historical perspective necessary to properly assess the nature of the Library's gaps. Certainly, many important volumes of the revolutionary period are already in the collection. Some of the younger writers' production remains to be added, and these together with volumes of older writers still publishing in Havana should give the 1959-1969 period the same balance and depth as the previous period.

POLITICAL SCIENCE and INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

by
EDWARD GONZALEZ
University of California at Los Angeles

The Library of Congress collection of Cuban materials relevant to political science is reviewed in this paper for the period since 1933, with principal emphasis on sources dealing with post-1959 developments. Many of the source materials more properly belong to history rather than to political science, but they nevertheless have been included in this review.

The collection under review is broken down into two subject classifications: (1) Domestic Politics; and (2) Foreign Relations. Each subject classification is then divided into the periods 1933-1958, and 1959-1968, with a further breakdown according to source origin--i.e., Cuban, North American, Soviet, etc. Some duplication of sources is inevitable, however, since the collection does not yield easily to a systematic classification.

Domestic politics

General. The Library's collection of materials covering Cuban domestic developments is heaviest for the post-1959 period. The pre-1959 period is dominated by Cuban source materials, principally focusing on the 1933 Revolution and the following decade. Indeed, there is a noticeable dearth of materials covering the post-war years with the exception of publications by the old Cuban Communist party. But the triumph of the Cuban Revolution in 1959 brought a marked increase in writings on Cuban developments, much of a retrospective character, which is reflected in the Library's holdings. The largest share of the post-1959 collection is Cuban in origin (including exile publications), followed by North American, Latin American, and Soviet literature on the Cuban Revolution, with the latter noticeably in evidence after 1959. Both the Cuban and foreign literature focus primarily on general domestic developments, within which the topics of Communism and Fidelismo predominate.

1933-1958. The 1933 Revolution was a watershed in Cuba's political development. Its immediate effect was to bring down the Machado dictatorship, to terminate the political predominance of the generation of the independence movement, and to signal the ascendancy of the 1933 political generation in Cuba's domestic affairs. Its long-range consequences were the rise and consolidation of the Batista era from 1934-1944, and 1952-1958, interrupted briefly by the Auténtico administrations of Grau San Martín and Prío Socarrás.

In a real sense, then, the 1933 Revolution was a frustrated nationalistic and social revolution, with the Batista dictatorship and malfunctioning Auténtico administrations laying the basis for the Cuban Revolution of 1959.

The Library's collection of Cuban materials dealing with the 1933 Revolution is substantial, and appears to cover the political spectrum. Included are such varied works, in pamphlets, monographs, and books, as Carlos González Peraza, *Machado: crímenes y horrores de un regimen (1933); Bartolomé Vilches de la Maza, La tiranía de la Maza, La tiranía de Machado* (1933); Fernando G. Campoamor, *La tragedia de Cuba* (1934). Raúl Amaral Agramonte, *Al margen de la revolución* (1935); and Ramón Vasconcelos, *Dos años bajo El terror: revolución y desintegración* (1935), which is a collection of articles from the Havana daily, *El país*. A useful source for the study of the revolutionary laws decreed by the provisional government is offered by Francisco Boudet y Rosell, *Leyes de la revolución a partir del 12 de agosto de 1933* (1935). A major actor in the 1933 Revolution is represented in the collection of three conferences given by Ramón Grau San Martín, *La Revolución cubana ante América* (1936). The Library's collection, on the other hand, does not have the two-volume work by the present Foreign Minister of Cuba, Raúl Roa, *Retorno a la Alborada* (1964) which contains essays, articles and letters written by Roa as a youthful Marxist participant and observer of the 1933 Revolution.

The Library has a number of Cuban works favorable to the Batista period. Among these are José Domingo Cabus, *Batista, pensamiento y acción; reportaje histórico* (1944), which covers the 1933-1944 period; Alberto Arredondo, *Batista, un año de gobierno, crónicas de gobierno, crónicas de una etapa febril* (1942); Antonio d'Torra, *Cómo cumple Batista su plataforma de gobierno* (1943); and Osvaldo Valdés de la Paz, *La reconstrucción cubana realizada por Batista, reportajes de 'El País'* (1940). Eleven anniversary speches by Batista, celebrating the September 4, 1933 Revolution are compiled in his *Revolución social o política reformista* (1944). Batista's second period of rule is defended in such works as Ulpiano Vega Cobiellas, *Batista y Cuba; crónica política y realizaciones* (1955); and Batista's *Respuesta* (1960), and *Piedras y leyes; balance sobre Cuba* (1963).

The Auténtico regimes of Grau San Martín and Prío Socarrás, on the other hand, are underrepresented. The major exception is Grau's collection of speeches, *La revolución constructiva* (1947). In contrast, the collection on Cuban constitutional development and public law is strong. There is the two-volume work by the *Convención constituyente, 1940, diario de sesiones de la convención constituyente* (1940), which provides a daily record of the drafting of the 1940 Constitution. In addition, the collection has *Las constituciones de Cuba* (1952), compiled by Andrés María Lazcano y Mazón; and the interpretative works by Fernándo Tabio Alvarez, *Teoría general de la constitución cubana* (1946), Marcos Ortega y Díaz, *Nociones sobre*

la constitución de 1940 (1947), and Enrique Hernández Corujo, *Historia constitucional de Cuba* (1960).

The Library's collection of Cuban literature on the anti-Batista struggle appears surprisingly thin. The major works written prior to 1959 held by the Library are Aracelio Azcuy y Cruz, *Cuba: campo de concentración* (1954); and Gustavo Aldereguía, *En esta hora sombría* (1957), reflecting the milieu of despair of the mid- 1950's. The collection of pre-1959 newspapers, on the other hand, should compensate somewhat for this deficiency. In any case, the anti- Batista struggle is more amply covered by works written after 1958. The Library's collection includes René Ray Rivero, *Libertad y revolución: Moncada, Gramma (sic.), Sierra Maestra* (1959), dealing with the development of the 26th of July Movement; Fernándo Sánchez Amaya, *Diario del Granma* (1959), reprinted from the February 4, 1959 issue of *Revolución;* and Edmundo Desnoes, *La sierra y el llano* (1961), containing accounts, letters and documents of the rural and urban struggle. In addition, there is Marta Rojas Rodríguez, *La generación del centenario en el Moncada* (1964); first published in 1960, dealing with the 1953 revolt; Enrique Rodríguez Loeches, *Rumbo a Escambray* (1960), containing Faure Chomón's account of the Escambray front; and Carlos Franqui, *The twelve* (1968), the English version of *El libro de los doce,* which portrays the survivors of the —Granma— expedition. Moreover, the Library has the invaluable collection of pre-1959 letters, pronouncements, and speeches of Castro compiled by Gregorio Selser in Fidel Castro, *La revolución cubana* (1960).

The Library has a valuable collection of materials published by the old Cuban Communist party for the period 1933-1946. These include the Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Cuba, *El partido comunista y los problemas de la revolución en Cuba* (1933); Union Revolucionaria Comunista, *Esto puede hacerse para salvar a Cuba* (1940); Comite Ejecutivo Nacional del Partido Union Revolucionario Comunista, *Cuba en su puesto, discursos pronunciados por el sr. Presidente de la República y los jefes de la coalición socialista democrática* (1941); Partido Socialista Popular, *El camino de Cuba, resoluciones de la II Asamblea Nacional del Partido Socialista Popular* (1944); and Partido Socialista Popular, *Programa socialista* (1945). In addition, there is an impressive number of works by the old Party's Secretary-General, Blas Roca (Francisco Calderío): *El camino del pueblo* (1938), a collection of his newspaper articles; *Por una constitución que asegure la democracia, el mejoramiento popular y la defensa de la economía nacional* (1938), his report to the Central Comité plenum; *Contra la reacción sediciosa* (1940); *Por la defensa nacional y el progreso de Cuba* (1941), his report to the National Executive Committee of the Party in October 1941; *En defensa del pueblo* (1945); and *Al combate por la economía y bienestar popular (1946),* his report to the III National Assembly of the PSP.

In contrast to Cuban writings, the Library's collection of foreign literature

dealing with the 1933-1958 period is thin--presumably reflecting the relative lack of foreign interest in Cuba prior to 1959. The major North American works written prior to 1953 are the valuable studies conducted by Leslie Buell, *et al.* by the Commission on Cuban Affairs of the Foreign Policy Association entitled *Problemas de la nueva Cuba* (1935); and Lowry Nelson's indispensable socioeconomic study of rural society, *Rural Cuba* (1950). Other important foreign holdings published after Castro's assumption of power, but focusing primarily on the anti-Batista struggle, are Robert Merle, *Moncada, premier combat de Fidel Castro* (1965); and Enrique González Pedrero, *La revolución Cubana* (1959), an analysis of the early development of the Cuban Revolution with a valuable appendix that includes the Manifesto programa del Movimiento 26 de Julio and the first Agrarian Reform decree of October 1958.

1959-1968. The principal primary sources for tracing Cuban domestic (and foreign) developments is contained in the Library's collection of Cuban dailies and other periodicals. These contain the public statements of the major revolutionary leaders, official declarations, editorials and articles which provide invaluable primary materials for researching the development of the Cuban revolution. The most useful pro-Castro newspaper collections (although not complete for some titles) held by the Library are the following: *Revolución* (the Castroite organ until October 1965); *Noticias de Hoy* (the newspaper of the old Cuban Communist party until October 1965); *Granma* (Since October 1965, the official newspaper of the new Communist Party of Cuba). *Juventud rebelde* (the newspaper of the young Communist League); and *El Mundo* (which ceased publication in April 1969). In addition, the Library's collection of *Diario de la marina, Prensa libre,* and other pre-1960 dailies are useful in analyzing the anti-Castro viewpoint in the early stage of the Revolution. *Latin American newspapers in United States libraries: a union list* (1969) gives information on Cuban newspaper holdings in U.S. research libraries. The most important pro-Castro periodicals are *Cuba socialista* (a journal devoted to theoretical and policy problems, published between September 1961 and February 1967); *Obra revolucionaria* (an ad hoc series of reprints of important speeches); *Verde Olivo* (the official magazine of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces); and *Bohemia* (a popular magazine that pre-dated the 1959 Revolution).

The Library holds various individual speeches by Fidel Castro principally for the years 1959 through 1962. A number of convenient collections of Castro speeches are also available in the Library. These are: *Guía del pensamiento político económico de Fidel* (1959); *Discursos* del Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz (1959); *La revolución cubana* (1960), edited by Gregorio Selser; and *Aniversario del triunfo de la revolución cubana* (1957), which contains Castro's January 2nd speeches. In addition, Ernesto Che Guevara is represent-

ed in the following works: *Ideología revolucionaria latinoamericana* (1966); *Obra revolucionaria* (1967), edited by Roberto Fernández Retamar;*Episodes of the revolutionary war* (1968); *Venceremos; the speeches and writings of Ernesto Che Guevara* (1968), edited by John Gerassi; *Che; the selected writings of Ernesto Guevara* (1969), edited by Rolando Bonachea and Nelson Valdes; and *Che Guevara on revolution; a documentary overview* (1969) edited and with an introduction by Jay Mallin.

Other Cuban publications in the Library's collection which may be of use to scholars include Ejército Rebelde, Departamento Nacional de Cultura, *Curso de orientación revolucionaria* (1959), used for indoctrinating the triumphant Rebel Army: Brigada de Asalto 2506, defendant, *Historia de una Agresión....* (1962), an account of the Bay of Pigs invasion; César Leante, *Con las milicias* (1962), a portrayal of the revolutionary army and Dirección Nacional de los Comités de Defensa Revolucionaria, *Pueblo organizado* (1965), a series of journalistic reports on the work and activities of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

The Library holds a useful collection of literature published by the old Cuban Communist party (Popular Socialist Party) during 1959-1961. These include the following articles and reports by Blas Roca (pseudonym for Francisco Calderío), the General-Secretary of the PSP: *29 artículos sobre la revolución cubana* (1960), a collection of articles that first appeared in *Hoy; Balance de la labor del Partido desde la última Asamblea Nacional y el desarrollo de la revolución cubana* (1960), a report to the XII National Assembly of the PSP; *Lo que determina y condiciona la actual situación de Cuba son los éxitos alcanzados por la Revolución* (1961), a report to the PSP National Executive Committee in January 1961; and *El socialismo cubano y la revolución de Fidel* (1961). In addition, the Library has other useful volumes by the Partido Socialista Popular, *VII Asamblea Nacional, informes, resoluciones, estatutos* (1961); and Aníbal Escalante, *Un año de revolución* (1960), an assessment of the Revolution by the PSP's Executive-Secretary.

The Library has a sizable collection of exile literature, but it is heavily concentrated in the 1959-1962 period. Some of the more representative and valuable works include Manuel Artime, *Traición Gritan 20,000 tumbas cubanas* (1960); Leopoldo Pío Elizalde, *Difamación* (1961); Luis Conte Agüero, *Paredón* (1961); and Rufo López-Fresquet, *My 14 months with Castro* (1966).

North American literature on the Cuban Revolution appears to be fully represented in the Library's collection, and need only be mentioned in passing. Among the more valuable and well-known scholarly works are Wyatt MacGaffey and Clifford R. Barnett, *Cuba* (1962); Theodore Draper, *Castroism, theory and practice* (1965); Andrés Suárez, *Cuba: Castroism*

and Communism, 1959-1966 (1967); Maurice Zeitlin, *Revolutionary politics and the Cuban working class* (1967); and Lee Lockwood, *Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel* (1967).

Most of the Latin American titles held by the Library date from the early 1960's. These include such sympathetic works as Silvio Frondizi, *La revolución cubana; su significación histórico* (1960); Ezequiel Ramirez Nova, *El proceso de una gran epopeya; la revolución cubana y el imperialismo yanqui* (1960); and Ramiro Andrade, *Cuba el vecino socialista* (1961). Among the more important West European Studies are Jacques Arnault, *Cuba et le marxisme; essai sur la Révolution cubaine* (1963); René Dumont, *Cuba, socialisme et développement* (1964); Boris Goldenberg, *The Cuban revolution and Latin America* (1965); and the important work by Michel Gutelman, *L' agriculture socialisée á Cuba* (1967), containing valuable information on Cuban policy-making.

The Library's collection of Soviet writings is heavily concentrated on works published in the early and mid-1960's, but which generally emphasize pre-1959 Cuba. The most important and representative Soviet works are Konstantin M. Obyden, *Kuba v bor'ba za svobodui nezavisimost'* (1959); Vasilii Vasil'evich Andrianov, *Svobodnaia Kuba* (1960); Boris Vasil'evich Popov, *Kuba, stroit sotsialism* (1963); Akademiia Nauk USSR, Institut Latinskoi Ameriki, *Piat'let Kubinskoi revoliutsii* (1963); and Nikolai Nikanorovich razumovich, *Gosudarstevennye preobrazovaniia revoliutsionnoi Kuby* (1966), which offers the most comprehensive treatment of domestic and foreign developments through the mid-1960's. The primary sources for official Soviet interpretations of Cuban domestic developments, however, will be found in the Library's collection of *Pravda, Izvestia, International affairs,* and *New Times.*

Foreign Relations.

General. The preponderant share of the collection on Cuba's foreign relations since 1933 deals with Cuban-United States relations. The next sizable bloc of source materials deals with Cuba's participation in regional and international organizations, followed by Cuba's ties with the Soviet bloc. The literature for the 1933-1958 period is light in comparison with the sources of the post-1959. In terms of nationality, Cuban literature predominates, followed by North American, Latin American, then Soviet writings, with the latter noticeably emerging in the 1960's.

1933-1958. The 1933-1958 period was characterized by the readjustment of the United States' hegemonial relationship with Cuba; and the intensification of nationalist and anti-imperialist sentiment at the beginning and end of the period.

The collection contains a number of the representative Cuban works for the period. Among the most important are Herminio Portell Vilá's

comprehensive four-volume work, *Historia de Cuba en su relaciones con los Estados Unidos y España* (1938), a nationalistic yet scholarly study; and Emeterio Santiago Santovenia y Echaide, *Armonías y conflictos en torno a Cuba* (1956). Also noteworthy are Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez, *et al., Historia de la nación cubana* (1952); and X Congreso Nacional de Historia, *En el cincuentenario de la República* (1953). In addition, the collection contains some of the best samples of ultra-nationalistic polemical literature so necessary to understanding the anti-imperialist sentiment of the 1930's. Among these are the works by Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring, especially *El intervencionismo, mal de males de la Cuba republicana* (1931); the Cuban Information Bureau, *Ambassador Guggenheim and the Cuban revolt* (1931); Bartolome Vilches de la Maza. *La tiranía de Machado* (1933); and Herminio Portell Vilá, *The Non-Intervention Pact of Montevideo and American intervention in Cuba* (1935). The foreign policy of Fulgencio Batista is also well represented by his *Cuba, su política interna y sus relaciones exteriores* (1939); and his other publications previously cited. Finally, it should be noted that the collection contains numerous dailies and periodicals which are necessary for tracing Cuban developments through 1958, such as *Diario de la marina, El Mundo, Noticias de hoy, Prensa Libre*, and *Bohemia*.

North American contributions for the period are best represented by several scholarly works: Russell H. Fitzgibbon, *Cuba and the United States, 1900-1935* (1961); Robert Freeman Smith, *The United states and Cuba: business and diplomacy, 1917-1960* (1961), and *What happened in Cuba? A documentary history* (1963). The roles played by Washington's envoys at the end of the Machado and Batista regimes are portrayed in their following personal accounts: Harry Frank Guggenheim, *The United States and Cuba* (1934); several public addresses by Sumner Welles; and Earl E. T. Smith, *The fourth floor* (1962).

1959-1968. The Cuban Revolution swiftly and radically altered Cuba's hemispheric and international relations. The principal and primary Cuban source materials for analyzing the development of Castro's foreign policy are contained in the Library's collection of Cuban dailies and periodicals listed previously. In addition, the collection has the two- volume series, *Política internacional de la revolución cubana* (1966), containing key speeches and foreign policy documents for 1966. The Library has also the extremely useful quarterly published by the Instituto de Política Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, *Política internacional*, lacking only volume one of the seven volumes published to date. This quarterly, which began publication in 1963, conveniently collects foreign policy speeches and declarations, chronicles key foreign developments, and carries essays on international affairs.

Included in the collection are numerous special reprints of speeches

by the principal revolutionary leaders which bear on Cuba's foreign relations —not only those by Fidel Castro, but also by President Osvaldo Dorticós, Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Raúl Castro, and Foreign Minister Raúl Roa. The major portion of these reprints are from the 1959-1962 period, but the collection does contain some of the more recent speeches by Fidel Castro such as his address to the closing session of the Organización Latinoamericana de Solidaridad conference in August 1967. In addition, the Library has a highly useful series of special publications in Spanish and Russian covering Fidel Castro's lengthy visit to the Soviet Union in 1963.

As noted earlier, initial Soviet writings on the Cuban Revolution focused largely on pre-revolutionary domestic conditions and U.S.-Cuban relations. Apart from the Soviet works cited previously, the following publications held by the Library also deserve mention: Elena Efimovna IUrovskaia, *Pervye imperialisticheskie voiny* (1963); *Pravda's* documentary collection, *Norody SSSR i Kuby naveki vmeste* (1963); Boris Moiseevich Merin, *Svobodnaia Kuba* (1964); and Lev IUr'evich Slezkin, *Istoriia Kubinskoi respubiliki* (1966). But the researcher will find that the Library's collection of Soviet dailies and periodicals offers the most useful sources on Moscow's changing attitudes toward Cuba with respect to Cuba's relations with the Soviet bloc, the United States and the continental revolution. Among these are the newspapers *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, and *Krasnaia Izvestia*, the journals *International affairs* and *Kommunist;* and the magazine *New Times*. In addition, the international Communist monthly, *World Marxist review*, is a valuable source for the study of Soviet and international Communist opinion toward Castro's revolutionary strategy.

The Library's collection of United States newspapers and government documents, including Congressional hearings, provides substantial material for analyzing United States policy toward the Cuban Revolution. In addition to the previously cited works by Draper and Suárez on Cuba's foreign relations, two other secondary sources by North American scholars should be mentioned: Daniel Tretiak, *Cuba and the Soviet Union: The growing accommodation* (1966); and D. Bruce Jackson, *Castro, the Kremlin, and Communism in Latin America* (1969).

GEOGRAPHY AND MAPS

by
JAMES D. HILL
Library of Congress

The maps of Cuba produced during this period and preserved in the Library's Geography and Map Division number about 1400 titles. These include some 170 'General' maps, 250 subject maps of the whole island, 30 maps of non-political regions or natural features, 160 maps of individual provinces, 200 maps of *municipios* (second-order administrative divisions), and 575 plans of cities, towns, and villages. In addition, there are fourteen sets or series of medium-and large-scale mapping totalling about 1000 sheets.

The Library has two copies in good condition of the landmark map of the period, the 36-sheet map of 1878 by Esteban Pichardo. This work, in spite of its many inaccuracies which persisted through several revisions by United States and Cuban army engineers, remained the best available uniform mapping of the island until the modern surveys of the 1950's. The collection includes copies of these revisions and of other maps deriving from them, ranging from the eight-sheet map at a scale of 1:250,000 produced by the Military Intelligence Division of the U.S. Adjutant General's Office in 1898 to the 1:100,000-scale series in 70 sheets prepared between 1932 and 1941 by the office of the General Staff of the Cuban army.

Today, Cuba is probably the best-mapped country in the hemisphere. The Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia compiled mapping conforming to modern standards in 1956-1957. Between 1958 and 1960 this compilation was published in 373 sheets at a scale of 1:50,000 by the Instituto Cubano de Cartografía y Catastro (ICCC) and by the U.S. Army Map Service. Complete sets of both publications are in the collection.

The Library collection of subject maps is strongest in transportation, telecommunications, mining, agriculture, and industry--the two latter groups dealing largely with sugar production.

Maps covering geographic or physical regions and individual natural features, and particulary the numerous province maps, are especially valuable reference aids because of their comparatively large scales and considerable detail. Many of them are also subject maps, portraying public works, communications, etc.

The *municipio* maps were prepared in 1952 and 1953, for census purposes, by the Instituto Cartográfico Nacional and the Oficina Nacional de los

Censos Demográfico y Electoral. They first appeared in blue-line print, but in 1957 many were printed by the ICCC. They range in scale from 1:20,000 to 1:60,000 and show property boundaries and numerous other cultural details. Almost all of the country's 126 *municipios* are represented in this group of maps.

Among the 575 plans of populated places are 84 on the capital city alone, dated from 1874 to 1960. Other major cities are less well covered, but most towns of more than a few hundred inhabitants appear in this extensive collection.

Little has been added to the Cuban map collection since 1960, but for the century prior to that date it is probably the largest one in existence.

Finally, mention must be made of the numerous nautical charts of Cuban waters and coastal areas produced during the last century by the world's maritime powers. These are maintained as part of a separate chart collection with its own graphic and other indexes, making them quickly and accurately retrievable for reference use. Frequently revised and republished, they provide an increasingly accurate record of shoreline changes and the development of coastal cities and port facilities.

LAW MATERIALS

by
ARMANDO E. GONZALEZ
Library of Congress

For a better assessment of the collection on Cuban law in the Hispanic Law Division covering the centennial 1868-1968, we shall divide this period into four historical subdivisions: 1) from 1868 to 1898, when the country was under Spanish rule; 2) two periods of American intervention, that is, from 1898-1902 and from 1906-1909; 3) from 1902 to 1959 (exclusive of the aforementioned second period of American intervention), the era of the Republic under a democratic form of government; and 4) from 1959 to date, under the regime of Fidel Castro.

1. First Period: from 1868 to 1898.

From its discovery by Columbus in 1492 until the year 1898, with the exception of only a brief period, Cuba was a Spanish colony, and therefore, the laws applicable in the country were those enacted in Spain. Pertaining to this first period, the Law Library has a set of *Colección de reales órdenes, decretos y disposiciones publicadas en "La Gaceta Oficial de La Habana,"* commencing with September 21, 1854 and running to the year 1899. In addition, the first series of the Spanish *Colección legislativa de España*, whose first volume appeared in 1814 and extended to volume 162 for the year 1897, is also in our collection and contains much material pertinent to Cuba.

This period witnessed the enactment by Spain of a number of major codes, the enforcement of which eventually was extended to Cuba by royal decree. Among the more important ones are: the Penal Code of 1870, (in force in Cuba since 1879); the Code of Civil Procedure of 1885 (applicable to the island in the same year), and the Codes of Criminal Procedure of 1882, of Commerce of 1886 and Civil of 1868 (all in force in Cuba in 1899). In addition, other important basic laws enacted by Spain during this period of time, such as the Mortgage Law and its regulations, and the Law on Notaries Public, were also extended to Cuba during this period.

A number of interesting laws of this time can be found in the law collections, among them four historical constitutions issued prior to the enactment of the first Republican constitution in 1901. These are: 1) the Constitution of Guáimaro 1869; the Constitution of Baraguá of 1878; the

Constitution of Jimaguayú of 1895 and the Constitution of La Yaya of 1898, all of them adopted while the country was engaged in fighting its wars of independence. Another law worth mentioning is the *Suprema Ley de Leonardo Wood* of 1898, a type of constitutional law for the province of Oriente, formerly Santiago, which was in force during the occupation of that province by the American expeditionary forces of the Spanish-American War.

While fighting the last war of independence against Spain (1895-1898), the Cuban patriots were, nevertheless, preoccupied with the problem of enacting and publishing laws. Of this nature, a publication under the title *Leyes de la República de Cuba* was printed in the city of New York in 1897 and the reason is given on the verso of its title page, as follows: "Published by order of the Commander-in-Chief Major General Máximo Gómez." It contains the text of the provisional constitution of Cuba, the organic law and other laws on the military, and the penal law. Implementing the aforementioned statutes and codes, the decisions of the Supreme Court of Spain, mandatory in Cuba during this period, were reported mainly in two excellent collections: *Colección legislativa* which began reporting cases as far back as 1860 and *Jurisprudencia civil y criminal*, starting in 1853.

2. *Second Period: 1898-1902 and 1906-1909.*

The years of the American intervention in Cuba, 1898-1902 under General Leonard Wood and 1906-1909 under Charles Magoon were marked by the enactment of a number of "military orders and decrees." The Law Library has a second edition of *Reformas en nuestra legislación; compilación de las principales órdenes publicadas en Cuba durante el período de la intervención del gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América*, edited by Rogelio Benítez y Cárdenas and published in 1905.

Another work containing the laws of this period is entitled *Decrees. . . . September 29, 1906 - January 27, 1909*, under the following caption *- Republic of Cuba under the provisional administration of the United States.*

A Cuban jurist, Dr. Francisco Llaca Argudín, has made a major contribution towards collecting the laws of this period by publishing in the serial, *Boletín Judicial*, his "Recopilación de leyes, decretos, circulares, etc., autorizadas por el Gobierno provisional de Cuba" covering the laws enacted during the second American intervention.

3. *Third Period: 1902-1959.*

With the adoption of the Constitution of 1901 going into effect in 1902, begins the third period mentioned above. Later, this constitution was superseded by others, among which are the Constitutional Laws of 1934 and 1935, the Constitution of 1940, and the Fundamental Law of 1952.

In the field of statutory law, the firm of Rambla, Bouza y Cia., has published two good collections: the *Colección legislativa* in 62 volumes covering the period from 1918, and *Leyes y decretos de la República* from 1909 to April 1925, a total of 58 volumes.

At this point, we shall mention the serial entitled *La Jurisprudencia al día*, published in several sections. Its legislative section includes 45 volumes from 1931 to July, 1961. Other sections are mentioned below.

Another excellent annotated compilation which is limited to the period March 10, 1952 (the date when former President Batista took over the government for the second time) to January 27, 1955, was prepared by Edmundo Estrada y Zayas.

Mario Petriccione y Raia and Justo Molina y Ulloa jointly published a *Compendio de legislación cubana* in three volumes, covering the period 1949-1955, with an appendix for 1956-1957. This is in the form of digested laws.

The very excellent index of Cuban legislation, which includes citations and digests of their contents, was not made by a Cuban but by a Puerto Rican lawyer, Mr. Milo A. Borges, a New York attorney. His *Compilación ordenada y completa de la legislación cubana* covers from 1889 to 1950. Supplements covering from 1951 to 1958 were subsequently prepared by Mariano Sánchez Roca with the collaboration of J. Armona Pérez.

The codes that the Republic of Cuba inherited from Spain eventually were amended or repealed and replaced by new ones. For example, the Penal Code of 1870 was repealed by the *Código de defensa social* of 1936. A compilation of these codes was made by Pablo Barbe y Huget, with the third and fourth edition being published in 1922 and 1925, respectively. Barbe's work, however, insofar as concerns the civil codifications, is now superseded by Mariano Sánchez Roca's outstanding annotated work *Leyes civiles de Cuba y su jurisprudencia*. This includes in four volumes the Civil Code, the Code of Commerce, the Law on Mortgages and on Notaries Public and the Law of Civil Procedure, as well as their implementary laws and related materials. These major works have all been published in the decade of the '50's and greatly contributed to easier consultation of Cuban law.

Decisions of the Supreme Court of Cuba, covering the above mentioned second and third periods, were published by Rambla, Bouza y Cia. in a serial entitled Jurisprudencia del Tribunal Supremo desde 1899 a 1907. The already mentioned *Jurisprudencia al dia* also reported in its various sections, cases decided in the Supreme Court on civil, penal, contentious-administrative (administrative litigation) and mortgage law matters, although not fully complete, the holdings of the Hispanic Law Division include civil cases from 1912-1956, penal cases from 1913-1960 and the contentious-administrative and mortgage law cases from 1913-1959.

4. *Fourth period: 1959 to date.*

The fourth and final period commenced with January 1, 1959. It includes the Constitution, known as Fundamental Law of the Republic of 1959, suspending the 1940 charter, but its major characteristic is a sharp drop in law publications as compared to the third period *supra*.

The already cited La Jurisprudencia al día made a gallant effort to continue publication until the year of 1961, when it finally collapsed.

The publishing firm, Editorial Lex, with support of the able Dr. Mariano Sánchez Roca, initiated its series *Folletos de divulgación legislativa* or popularly known as *Leyes de la Revolucion*. It published 51 volumes from 1959 to January- February 1964 when apparently the publication ceased.

In 1960, Enrique Hernández Corujo published in Havana his two-volume ork *Historia constitucional de Cuba*, which also contains bibliographical footnootes.

Presently, the only source for obtaining primary Cuban statutory law is the *Gaceta oficial*, an official government organ. With the exception of a few daily issues, it can be said that the Library has a complete collection up to 1968.

The Hispanic Law Division maintains a card index of all the general laws issued by the country since 1960. Prior to this date, this index appeared in Index to Latin American legislation, 1950-1960 with other Latin American jurisdictions.

Except on matters of the constitutionality of laws, which are published in the *Gaceta oficial*, no report of supreme court decisions is presently being received in the Hispanic Law Division.

A special word must be said on monographic works on Cuban law. The Library of Congress has a wide and rich variety of this category, being especially rich in those published during the third period of time covered in this report. The collection covers practically all fields of law, but special mention should be made of those related to civil and criminal law.

Several judges of the Supreme Court were outstanding producers of monographs, such as Manuel Martínez Escobar, former President of the Civil Chamber of this Court, who published more than twenty books on a variety of subjects in the fields of civil, mercantile and procedural law, including aspects dealing with contracts, inheritance, letters of exchange and the claims of third parties to property, to cite a few. Eduardo Rafael Núñez, a judge in Havana's Provincial Court, made a major contribution by publishing a multi-volume work on the Civil Code, which included annotations and case law.

Two former judges of the Supreme Court who were also Chief Judges of its Criminal Chamber, Diego Vicente Tejera y García and Evelio Tabío

have published a wealth of monographic works on penal law dealing with a wide variety of subjects, such as abortion, misappropriation of public funds, breach of official duty, abduction and others.

Another authoritative writer was Francisco Llaca y Argudín, also a judge in the Supreme Court, who has published several books on subjects such as court organization, the civil registry, pensions and retirements, notaries public, and others.

We cannot conclude this report without mentioning the work of two brilliant real estate registrars, Angel Clarens and Ismael Segura y García Menocal in the field of real estate law, *El derecho hipotecario en Cuba* (1925, eight vols.) and *Curso integral de legislación hipotecario* (1928), respectively.

MANUSCRIPTS

by
GEORGETTE M. DORN
Library of Congress

The Library of Congress Manuscript Division houses by far the country's largest non-archival collection consisting of documents and papers valuable to students of the American past. In addition, there are millions of transcripts and photoreproductions of material in foreign archives. The autographic value of the collection is large, but its chief value of course, is historical. More pertinent to the subject of this survey, the Manuscript Collection contains approximately 350,000 items (including photoreproductions from foreign archives) relating to Cuba. I shall attempt here to give a general view of the papers relevant to the history of Cuba.

The Delmonte Collection

This is an important collection consisting entirely of Cuban materials which belonged to the wealthy Cuban Domingo Delmonte y Aponte (1804-1853). Delmonte was born in Venezuela of Dominican parents; he was raised in Cuba where he became a writer, historian, and lawyer. He was one of the most influential Cuban scholars of the first half of the 19th century, and a close friend of the intellectuals of his period. Delmonte visited Madrid in 1838-39 and upon his return was made a member of a special commission appointed by the *Real Sociedad Patriótica de Havana* for gathering materials for the history of Cuba. In 1843 he left the island and the following year the Military Commission of the colony decreed his imprisonment for his abolitionist activities. He then settled in Madrid in 1846 until his death. The documents which bear a later date than 1853 have been incorporated in the collection by Delmonte's brother, Leonardo.

Domingo Delmonte left a manuscript of the history of Cuba entitled *Teatro de la Isla Fernandina*. He had gathered a large number of documents, both originals and transcripts, for his historical research. His entire collection of manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and broadsides was given to the Library of Congress. The collection consists of 14 boxes and 2 bound volumes and covers almost the entire colonial period of Cuba (1517-1871).

The two bound volumes contain historical documents, relating to the earlier history of Cuba from 1597 through 1829, which were purchased by Delmonte in Madrid in 1849. The most significant papers in these volumes are reports of 16th century voyages and discoveries in the Caribbean and Middle America, *reales cédulas*, official reports of governors and captains-general, information about colonization, regulations regarding administration,

military affairs, slave trade, copper mining, etc. There are also several listings of official letters and other valuable 18th century documents dealing with municipal affairs. Each bound volume contains a handwritten index prepared by Delmonte.

The 14 boxes contain documents arranged chronologically. Among the more outstanding, there is a 1607 demarcation authority, and a 1683 description of the city of Havana by Francisco Dávila Orejón Gastón, governor of the island. Other documents or copies of documents contain material on colonial affairs, agriculture, and commerce.

There is a copy of a 1517 letter from King Charles I to Pedro Arias de Ávila, Governor of Castilla de Oro (Darién) in connection with the trial of Vasco Nuñez de Balboa. The copy was made in 1849 for Delmonte. The collection contains a 1517 letter to Cardinal Cisneros, as well as a 1539 report from Hernándo de Soto to the Cabildo of Cuba. Delmonte also collected several 16th century letters from Fray Bartolomé de las Casas. The Captain General of Florida and Louisiana, Bernardo Gálvez, reported to the Cabildo of Cuba about military operations by the British in the Caribbean. There are also accounts of attempts to intercept British warships engaged in an expedition against Cuba (1782). Several dozen items relate to United States designs on the territories of Florida and Louisiana (1798-1800). There are also reports about foreign agents engaged in revolutionary activities in Spanish America (1783-1798).

An interesting set of documents describes the defense of Santiago de Cuba against a British expedition (1782) and also measures taken to defend other points in Cuba as well as several other Spanish possessions (1805). Many lengthy documents concern the treatment of British prisoners (1805). A letter dated 1812 relates a rebellion in West Florida. There is an 1836-37 account of General Lorenzo's revolution in Cuba. Documents dating from this period also report in depth on reforms in the government and administration of Cuba, and of the 50 sessions of the special Junta organized by Spain to implement a *Real cédula* aiming at reforms.

There are many papers dealing with pressure to abolish slavery and slave trade in Cuba (1841-1868). The collection also includes important letters of Juan Francisco Manzano (1797-1857), a Cuban poet, the son of slaves, whose freedom was bought by Delmonte and his friends. There are also numerous letters by José Fornaris (1827-1890), Cuban professor of classics and literature and pioneering folklorist, who was very active in his efforts to overthrow the Spanish colonial regime.

The wealthy Cuban journalist and generous patron of the arts, Nicolás Azcárate (1828-1894), who rescued many improverished writers and also worked hard for political reforms, corresponded assiduously with Delmonte. The collection also contains letters from Miguel de Aldama (1821-1888).

Many other valuable documents may be found here, such as papers of the Cuban Junta of New York (1849, 1869-1871) and papers relating to anti-colonialist activities by Cuban intellectuals. On the whole, this is a very important collection for four centuries of Cuban colonial history. It is also a relevant source of information concerning reformist and abolitionist movements during the 19th century. A register to this collection is available in the Manuscript Division.

The José Ignacio Rodríguez Collection

José Ignacio Rodríguez (1831-1907) was a Cuban lawyer, international jurist, writer, translator, and political figure, who spent many years in the United States after he was exiled from Cuba in 1869. His papers and correspondence, given to the Library in 1939, constitute our largest single manuscript collection of entirely Cuban materials. The collection is devoted primarily to 19th century Cuba covering the 1853-1907 period. It has been arranged in 180 boxes and two bound volumes. Pamphlets, periodicals, and broadsides have been transferred to other divisions of the Library.

Rodríguez himself had arranged his correspondence to 1887. Later, it has been rearranged alphabetically in 26 boxes. His work as a lawyer and his close association with Cuban liberals in exile produced a great volume of correspondence. Ten boxes contain the letters and papers of José Manuel Mestre (1832-1886), university professor, writer, and a political figure who was exiled to the United States in 1869. He played a leading role in organizing *República en Armas*, founded by prominent Cuban exiles in New York. Rodríguez and Mestre had been involved with Miguel de Aldama and José Antonio Saco in a drive to bring a broad and autonomous regime to Cuba. They shaped an important political reformist movement against Spain prior to the Ten Years' War (1868-1878). All of the leaders were exiled from Cuba because of their political activism. Rodríguez later wrote a biography of his good friend and associate entitled *Vida de don José Manuel Mestre* (Washington, Press of W. F. Robert, 1909).

One box contains papers of the Cuban Junta of New York for the years 1868-1870, and another one preserves the Archive of the *Real Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País* (Havana). Rodríguez had taken an active administrative role in these organizations.

The collection also includes many letters of other important Cuban intellectuals of the 19th century:

José Morales Lemus (1808-1870), lawyer, writer, and president of the Cuban Junta, who was active in exile organizations.

Miguel de Aldama (1821-1888), who was a close friend of Rodríguez, an intellectual who also fought in the Ten Years War. He subsequently became a Cuban agent in the United States.

José Antonio Echevarría (1815-1885), a native of Venezuela who made Cuba his adopted country. He became a leading literary figure in Havana and worked for Cuban independence. He represented the Rebels of Yara in Washington in 1868.

José Antonio Saco (1797-1879), who was a major cultural force of 19th century Cuba, an important historian, and the founder of several learned journals. He worked for the abolition of slavery, for Cuban independence, and later was regarded as the dean of exiled Cuban intellectuals in New York and Madrid.

A large part of the Rodríguez Collection consists of legal documents, briefs, memoranda, etc., originating with his active law practice. He specialized in inter-American legal affairs and represented numerous corporations, institutions, and private citizens before U.S. and international courts of law. He also represented several foreign governments before various international claims commissions, and he even performed diplomatic missions on behalf of several Central American and Caribbean republics. Rodríguez was deeply involved in furthering inter-American relations, especially through the Pan American Bureau. In general, this collection is unsurpassed for the study of the legal case history of the Caribbean area for the last quarter of the 19th century.

Five boxes contain writings and publications of Rodríguez, drafts, and chapters of a book on the history of Cuba which apparently has not been published. A detailed list of Rodriguez' clients and cases he handled is included in a register which is available in the Manuscript Division.

Papeles de Cuba

A very impressive collection of copies of documents and papers relating to colonial Cuba can be found among the photoreproductions from foreign archives. The majority are positive photostats, although there are also some negative photostats and numerous typewritten pages copied at the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain, in the 1930's. The documents cover the 17th through early 19th centuries, although the largest number of documents hails from the second half of the 18th through the first half of the 19th centuries. The collection consists of approximately 500 boxes. The documents in each box are arranged in roughly chronological order in series, and in numerical order by *legajos*. The entire collection has been photographed in *legajo* sequences and the *legajo* numbers appear on the outside of each box. The photoreproductions are generally clear and

legible. There are a few rather poor copies. Included in this collection are two reels of microfilm also labeled *Papeles de Cuba* which are much harder to read.

The collection contains a great wealth of information on colonial Cuba and the surrounding Spanish possessions, such as Louisiana, Florida, and the Caribbean islands. The Spaniards had to fight constantly to maintain their supremacy; therefore Cuba occupied a strategic place. Many letters and reports concern activities of French corsairs or the movements of British troops and ships. There are documents relating to boundaries between the Spanish and British possessions, and later between Spanish and United States territories. Many items deal with the capture of escaped slaves and military deserters. There are many interesting descriptions of North American Indians, such as the Cherokees and Creeks, as well as some Cuban tribes.

There are numerous letters from the Governor of Louisiana to the Captain General of Cuba, especially for the 1780-1806 period, relating to matters of defense, deserters, the monitoring of English or French naval activities, the exchange of French or Spanish prisoners, commercial transactions of agents from the English colonies and the United States with Cuban merchants. We can find here many reports relating to defense matters such as the establishment of military posts, the repair of garrisons and harbors, the financing of military expeditions, and naval defense. There are many records of financial activities of individual Spaniards (or Cubans), and the establishment of companies, such as the Yazoo Company of South Carolina.

Many reports concern accounting and agriculture, especially the planting of tobacco and the management of sugar plantations. Naturally, there are many papers relating to slavery and to the capture of escaped slaves.

I have attempted to give here only a few highlights of a rather heterogeneous and extensive collection. A good guide to *Papeles de Cuba* can be found in Roscoe Hill, *A descriptive catalogue of the documents relating to the history of the United States in the Archivo de Indias at Seville....* (Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1916).

Latin American Miscellany

A heterogenous collection of manuscripts covering roughly the 1764-1933 period has been classified under this heading. We shall list here the most relevant items concerning Cuba.

Ramón Blanco: 31 letters by the Cuban Governor Ramón Blanco (1881).

Pablo Bosa: Passport issued by the Conde de Santa Clara, Captain General of Cuba, permitting Bosa to depart for Guatemala (1798). 1 folio.

C. B. Boynton: Letter from Havana, 1902, to Chaplin Ross sending a ticket for Cuba's first President. 1 item.

Francisco Caxigal de la Vega: Official reports made to the Governor of Cuba in 1759 about conditions on the island, fiscal matters, and a military register of the cities and villages in the Havana district. 2 items, 86 and 127 folios.

Cédulas: A bound volume of manuscripts of royal edicts for the years 1764-1790, concerning the collection of taxes, delineating the duties of high officials, and establishing changes in judical proceedings.

C. S. Cotton: Journal on board the U.S.S. *Harvard* (1898); it is a pencilled draft, probably in the hand of the ship's commander, Captain C. S. Cotton; it contains orders from Admiral Sampson to pursue Spanish enemy ships during the Spanish-American War. The captain lists destroyers and cruisers sighted during the mission. 1 volume in folio.

Cuban documents, (1770-1895): A miscellaneous grouping of fiscal and legal records, orders, petitions to the governor, etc. from Puerto Príncipe, Camagüey. 59 items.

Alfredo Diaz: 2 items concerning an application addressed to the President of the Supply Board to transport victuals to Güenes and the granting of the application (1898).

Modesto de Fornaris de Ochoa (1787-1938): Handwritten and typewritten transcripts, including the Act of Surrender of the Pact of Zanjón (1878); genealogical and biographical documents of General Fornaris, and some photographs. 1 box.

General Society of Merchants and Businessmen, Cuba (1901): Petitions by Cuban businessmen to President Theodore Roosevelt, Leonard Wood and other high officials, seeking to improve commerical relations. 1 box.

Alvaro de la Iglesia y Santos: Letter written in Havana (1898) requesting help on behalf of a friend to publish a weekly periodical. 1 portfolio.

William Jones: Correspondence relating to the pacification of the island of Cuba between Captain Jones of the British Royal Navy and the British consul in Santiago, and also with General Manuel Lorenzo, Captain-General of Cuba, as well as with others. 1 volome in folio.

John Kennion: Grant from Lord Albemarle to John Kennion of Jamaica for the sole right of importing and selling 2,000 slaves in Havana (1762).

Pedro Pascual Loscos: Soldier's account book belonging to Pedro Pascual Loscos who fought with a Spanish battalion at Mayagüez. It covers the 1892-1897 period. 1 volume in folio.

Manuel Cayetano Segui: Receipt book for supplies including an accounting of official notarial paper (1804-1805). 1 volume, 37 folios.

Joseph A. Springer: An employee of the U.S. consulate in Havana describes a journey he made to Camagüey in 1874. He recorded facts about

the geography, history, and culture of the area. Includes drawings and photographs. 1 bound volume.

Pedro Valiente: Documents relating to the administration of Cuba (1777), including papers for visitors to the colony, as well as papers of ships arriving and departing from the port of Havana. Also includes materials on municipal affairs. 1 bound volume in folio.

Other Cuban Collections

Arnao Papers: A small but interesting collection consisting of one box of papers and clippings collected by Juan and Nicolás Arnao, respected Cuban patriots, reformers, and intellectuals of the 19th century. The box contains letters written by José Martí, an influential poet who fought in the War of Independence. There are also a few letters of General Antonio Maceo, the distinguished black soldier who fought for Cuban independence from 1868 until his death on the battlefield in 1896. There are a few letters of Máximo Gómez, chief of the revolutionary forces attempting to overthrow Spanish rule. The box also contains some notes and clippings (1869-1896).

Cuban Educational Association: This association was formed to foster cultural exchange between Cuban and Puerto Rican students with educational institutions in the United States. The collection consists of 6 boxes containing general correspondence, letters of Generals Joseph Wheeler and Leonard Wood, Nicholas Murray Butler, John Jacob Astor, Albert Shaw, and Seth Low. There are also official records, a summary of activities, and clippings. There is a register outlining this collection.

Collections Which Contain Some Cuban Materials:

Clara Barton Papers: Miss Barton was a philanthropist and the founder of the American Red Cross. Her papers contain materials pertaining to the Spanish-American War and Cuba.

Pascual Cervera: Papers of a U.S. naval officer who served in the Spanish-American War. 12 volumes, 62 boxes.

Henry Clark Corbin: Papers of a U.S. Army officer who had fought in the Spanish-American War. 18 vols. 9 boxes.

Lyman Judson Gage: Banker, Secretary of the Treasury from 1897-1906, his papers contain official reports and correspondence related to Cuba.

Frank Lester Greene (1895-1920): Senator from Vermont who was a colonel in the Spanish-American War. Boxes 1 through 7 cover Greene's involvement in Cuba. 78 boxes.

Harry F. Guggenheim: Diplomat, business executive, who had dealt with Cuban affairs from 1920 through 1933. There are some papers dealing with Cuba among the 100 items in this collection.

John Leonard Hines (1896-1944): U.S. Army officer who had lived for a time in Cuba. 5 vols., 70 boxes.

Richmond Pearson Hobson (1890-1937): U.S. naval officer and author who had served in Cuba. 122 boxes.

John E. McMahon: Decrees by General McMahon, Puerto Príncipe, 1899; also directives and orders for the reorganization of the province under U.S. occupation. 11 items, printed.

Edgar Alexander Mearns (1856-1916): U.S. naval surgeon and naturalist who saw active service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. These papers consist of personal and military correspondence and also letters from other officers on active duty in Cuba. 21 boxes.

William Mitchell (1917-1942): This American aviator's papers contain materials dealing with Cuba. 5 vols. 65 boxes, 5 bundles. A register to this collection is available.

John Tyler Morgan (1876-1907): Senator from Alabama, who was interested in the Caribbean and the Isthmus region. There are documents about Cuba in the 36 boxes which contain his collection. A register is available.

Charles Francis O'Neil (1872-1927): Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. 40 vols. of diaries.

Pan American Congresses, Women's Auxiliary: This collection contains printed matter, clippings, and records for the 1899-1927 period. 10 boxes.

Edward Lee Plumb (1825-1880): Plumb was U.S. consul in Havana. 22 vol. 5 boxes.

E. T. Pollock (1898): Officer of the U.S. Navy. His papers are in box 209 of the Naval Historical Collection.

Israel Putnam: Orderly book of Col. Israel Putnam, commander of a Connecticut regiment at the siege of Moro Castle and capture of Havana (1762). 1 bound volume in folio.

Whitelaw Reid (1898): Diary of peace negotiations after the Spanish-American War by a member of the peace commission. Boxes 1 and 2 of 343 boxes.

George Collier Remey (1841-1920): Approximately 7,700 items of personal and official correspondence and papers of Rear Admiral Remey, who fought in the Spanish-American War. The collection includes a typewritten volume of reminiscences.

David Foote Sellers (1898-1947): U.S. naval officer who had been stationed in Cuba. 13 boxes.

Nicholas Trist (1818-1870): He married Thomas Jefferson's granddaughter, Virginia Jefferson Randolph. There is much correspondence, mostly official, when Trist was U.S. Consul in Havana, including his lengthy explanation of charges made against him. 44 volumes, with index.

Vernon-Wagner Manuscripts (1654-1773): These papers cover the period of the English operations in the West Indies including the expedition against Cartagena and Cuba, during a period when Great Britain was contesting with Spain the supremacy in the West Indies.

Joseph Edward Willard (1851-1924): A lawyer who had served in the Spanish-American War, and was later Ambassador to Spain.

Leonard Wood (1860-1927): General Wood, a physician and Army officer, who was quite prominent during the Spanish-American War. He became military governor of Cuba. 42 vols., 246 boxes.

Clark H. Woodward (1926-1950): U.S. naval officer who spent time in Cuba.

In addition to the above, materials relating to Cuba can be found in the papers of various U.S. Presidents, especially those of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and to a lesser extent, Ulysses S. Grant, and William McKinley. The papers of most Secretaries of State from about 1850 on contain items on Cuba.

Philander Case Knox was Secretary of State from 1909-1913. His papers contain thousands of items concerning Cuba. Knox had been one of the principal architects of Dollar Diplomacy, and had worked tirelessly for better U.S.-Latin American relations.

The papers of Elihu Root (Secretary of State, 1905-1908) and John Hay (Secretary of State, 1899-1905) also contain a wealth of material relating to Cuba.

We have mentioned here the principal collections in the Library of Congress Manuscript Division where a researcher can find papers on Cuba. Additional documents can be found by using the Card Catalog in the Manuscript Division, as well as the guides and registers available in that division. I want to mention here some of the more general guides such as the *Handbook of manuscripts in the Library of Congress* (Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1918) and its 1931 and 1938 supplements, *A guide to archives and manuscripts in the United States*, edited by Philip M. Hamer (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1961), and *The National Union Catalog of manuscript collections (1959-1968)*.

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MUSIC

by
WAYNE D. SHIRLEY
Library of Congress

The Music Division of the Library of Congress has most of the major books on Cuban music, as well as most published Cuban scores, although it does not house a separate Cuban collection. Probably few, if any, American libraries have significantly larger collections in this field, since most of the material still lies in Cuban archives awaiting publication.

Aside from the published music of Cuba, the Music Division owns holograph scores by two noted Cuban composers: Julián Orbón's *Concerto Grosso* of 1957-1958, and the scores of eight works by Aurelio de la Vega, including those of his *Symphony* (1960) and his *Structures* for piano and string quartet (1962). The Division also has a collection of de la Vega's correspondence, including letters from Cuban musicians José Ardévol, José Ignacio Bermúdez, Alberto Bolet, and Joaquín Nin-Culmell, as well as those of Cubans active in other arts, such as the poet Octavio R. Costa and the painter Felipe Orlando.

The Music Division also houses a number of books concerning Cuban music, as well as the Cuban Consejo Nacional de Cultura's magazine *Información de actividades musicales*, and runs of the former Cuban music periodicals, *Conservatorio* and *Musicalia*, which have ceased publication. Books range from general essays on Cuban musical life, such as Joaquín Molina y Ramos' *Historia y desenvolvimiento del arte musical en Cuba* (1924), Pablo Hernández Balaguer's *Breve historia de la música cubana* (1964), and Alejo Carpentier's *La música en musica en Cuba* (1946; also, editions published in 1961 and 1962, the latter in Russian), as well as more detailed studies such as Edwin Tuerbe Tolon's *Operas cubanas y sus autores* (1943) and Emilio Grenet's *Popular Cuban music* (1939). The literary output of Cuban composers is represented by books ranging from Joaquín Nin's *Pour l'art* (Paris, 1909), to José Ardevol's *Música y revolución* (1966).

The recorded sound collections in the Library contain samples of Cuban folk, popular, and serious music. In the Archive of Folk Song is a collection of six unpublished phonodiscs of Negro social dances recorded in pre-Castro Cuba by Katherine Beardmore. Privately published in a limited edition is the set of fourteen long-playing records with the series title, *Música de los cultos africanos en Cuba* (Havana, 195-), compiled by Lydia Cabrera.

96

The remaining phonorecords in the Cuban collection are on a variety of 78 rpm and LP labels — among them Columbia, Cook Laboratories, Decca, Epic, Folkways, Verve, and Victor—published commercially in the United States.

Several Cuban poets and prose writers are recorded in the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape. This Archive, which is serviced by the Library's Hispanic Foundation, contains the original voice recordings of selections of the works of 227 Iberian and Latin American poets and prose writers.

Recorded Sound Section also possesses an unusual set of research materials in the form of some 481 tape recordings of national and international leaders who have spoken at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. since March 1952. This collection of tape recordings was presented to the Library by the National Press Club and includes the recorded speeches of a number of Latin American leaders including the Fidel Castro speech made before the National Press Club in 1959.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

by
ALAN FERN
Library of Congress

Posters, prints, cartoons, and other pictorial materials relating to Cuba, although not substantial in quantity, do form a significant and unique part of the Cuban collections of the Library of Congress. These materials are housed in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division. There is no major collection of pictorial material relating to Cuba. Pictures relating to Cuba and its history are scattered in many different collections which are maintained separately.

The Prints and Photographs Division maintains a "lot" catalog which lists a dozen lots relating to the Spanish-American War; three depict construction of buildings, railroad bridges, and roads in the 1900's. There are, in addition to the tourist and post card views of the early 20th century and publicity photographs relating to the United Fruit Company and Standard Oil Company, one group (1902) of political cartoons on the Cuban sugar trust and tariff, 12 drawings of historic buildings, 14 copy photographs of the 1962 ballistics missile bases, and three series of propaganda pictures for the present day regime.

Stereoscopic photographs, circa 1900, number about 250 and represent the Spanish-American War, landscapes, city views, transportation, agriculture, industry, tobacco manufacture, and some of the living conditions of that period.

Travel themes, advertisements for a variety of products, a library fair, civil defense, and the Union of Students provide the main themes for the 12 Cuban posters in the Prints and Photographs Division.

The Archive of Hispanic Culture collection, which was assembled during 1940-1944 as a special Library of Congress project, contains approximately 12,000 photographs, 7,000 photo prints, 3,000 projection transparencies, photographic negatives, and accompanying records of the architecture, sculpture, painting, graphic art, decorative art, scenery, and general culture of Latin America.

Included in this extensive collection of Hispanic culture are a substantial number of pictures concerning Cuba. There are about 150 photographs of Cuban buildings and miscellaneous scenes, 25 copies of lithographs and etchings, 70 photographs of painting, and 20 of sculpture.

A small but important group of historical prints pertaining to Cuba includes a series of engravings, after Dominic Serres, depicting the British expedition against Havana, 1762, in addition to a "Souvenir lithograph of the grand Cuban-American Fair...1896."

There are a number of portraits of noted Cubans in the portrait collection of the Prints and Photographs Division. The exact number, however, is difficult to determine since the portraits are organized and arranged by individual names, not by nationality.

WORKING PAPER NO. 2

Problems of Acquisition of Cuban Library Materials by United States University Research Libraries

by
LEE WILLIAMS
Yale University

The problems surrounding the acquisition of Cuban publications by university research libraries in the United States are the result of a combination of factors created by the Cuban Revolution.

Independent booksellers, who maintained over the years before 1959 a small but important export trade with libraries in the United States, were an early casualty to the reorganization of Cuban commercial enterprises on a socialist pattern. Soon after Premier Castro established his government in Havana, Cuban bookdealers were required to present evidence of advance payment before an export license could be given to ship their parcels to the United States. Prepaid parcels were frequently not received, however, and replacements were not possible without repayment. Under the circumstances, it soon became evident to both Cuban booksellers and to their American clients that business as usual was no longer possible.

The deepening political conflict between the governments of Cuba and the United States hampered communication between librarians in the two countries with their sources for library materials. Communication problems continue today to impede efforts to acquire Cuban publications and to supply our publications to Cuban libraries. Indifference is not the case, as Cubans usually are as interested in communicating with us as we are with them. But letters go astray in the mail, and delivery is extremely slow when it is achieved. Also, frequent changes of staff within Cuban organizations cause a loss of contact and require a new start with the source of publication.

A recapitulation of the major political developments which occurred during the course of strained relations between the two countries and which affected access to the other's publications seems in order. The late President Eisenhower broke diplomatic relations with Cuba on January 3, 1961, the day after Premier Castro had ordered the staff of the American Embassy reduced to eleven persons within forty-eight hours. The United States involvement with the Cuban exiles' invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs in April, 1961 precipitated a major crisis between the two countries. On February 4, 1962, the late President John F. Kennedy proclaimed an embargo upon all trade between the United States and Cuba effective February 7, 1962.

The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to prevent the importation into the United States "of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba," with authority to make such exceptions as he determined consistent with the effective operation of the embargo. The Secretary of Commerce was directed to prohibit the export of all goods to Cuba with the exception of medical supplies and food. The Cuban government thereafter refused to permit payment for Cuban goods in U.S. currency. The missile crisis of October 1962 added one more anxiety to the political arena.

In spite of these many political confrontations, to the knowledge of this writer, at no time did either country prohibit as a national policy the entry of the publication of the other. The embargo did not stop the flow of United States publications to Cuba as gifts and exchanges, and Cuban publications continued to enter the United States for research libraries as gifts and exchanges, although doubtless some exchange material was lost as a result of the confusion surrounding enforcement

Several years after the implementation of the embargo, university research libraries in the United States were able to obtain licenses from the Treasury Department which authorized the expenditure of a fixed sum of money in Cuba for library material over a one year period. These licenses are renewable annually. The United States government does not attempt to define the type of publication or the subject matter of publications imported from Cuba.

As the reorganization of the Cuban economy proceeded under the aegis of the revolution, the small, independent booksellers who exported Cuban material were gradually absorbed within the revolutionary framework, and ceased offering their services.

The Instituto del Libro in Havana was established as a publisher and became the chief distributor of Cuban publications. It lists in its catalog its own publications and those of other large publishers in Cuba, such as the Casa de las Américas, the Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba, the Biblioteca Nacional José Martí, and publications of Cuban universities, academies and institutes. It by no means, however, is an exhaustive source for Cuban publications. Many publications that appear in the *Bibliografía Cubana*, the excellent bibliography of Cuban publications which is published annually by the Biblioteca Nacional 'José Martí', do not appear on the lists issued by the Instituto del Libro. The Instituto del Libro will not accept payment in United States currency, but will accept checks from United States libraries in Canadian dollars, English pounds or any other European, hard currency, drawn against any bank or banking institution whose main office is located anywhere other than in the United States of America.

A canvass of the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library,

and the libraries of Cornell University, the University of Miami and the University of Florida indicates that all of these libraries have been successful in purchasing publications from the Instituto del Libro, and in some cases, direct from other Cuban publishers as well. But Yale University Library, on the other hand, has never received an answer from the Instituto del Libro to any of its letters, orders or claims, and although it has held a license from the Treasury Department to import books from Cuba for two years, it has never been able to use it.

The experience of the Yale Library is an example of the difficulty of communicating with publishers in Cuba. It is not reasonable to assume that the efforts of the Yale Library to acquire books directly from the Instituto del Libro have been deliberately ignored, but contact has not been made.

In addition to exporting books itself, the Instituto del Libro maintains distributing agents for its books in Mexico and in various cities of Europe and Asia. Four such distributors, whose location in Western Europe or Mexico make them convenient for libraries ordering from the United States, are:

1. Librería Florencia
Florencia 45
México, D. F.

2. Librería Ruedo Ibérico
203 Avenue Pierre Brossolette
92 Montrouge
France

3. Siglo XXI Editores, S.A.
Emilio Rubin, 7
Madrid 16
Spain

4. Central Books
37 Gray-Inn Road
London,
England

Much Cuban material is shipped to Uruguay, and is picked up by Uruguayan bookdealers and appears on their book lists. Although not agents of the Instituto del Libro, the Librería Delta at Avenida Italia 2817, and Mr. Alberto F. Oreggioni, AFO Libros, Cerro Largo 949, both of Montevideo, Uruguay, have issued list of Cuban publications from time to time. Davies Book Company, Ltd., 2220 Beaconsfield Ave., Montreal 28, Quebec, Canada offers Cuban publications for sale. On the other hand, two well known distributors of Latin American publications, Stechert-Hafner of New York

and Mr. Fernando Garcia Cambeiro of Buenos Aires, exclude Cuban publications from their standing order plans for Latin American publications.

Yale University Library has been able to purchase a wide variety of in print Cuban publications from the Librería Ruedo Ibérico, and has also obtained a number of out of print titles issued in pre and post revolutionary Cuba from the two Uruguayan dealers mentioned above.

Some important Cuban research material is also available on microfilm from certain research libraries in the United States. As this material is listed in the issues of the *Microfilming Projects Newsletter*, which is prepared and distributed by the Committee on Acquisitions, Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, the titles available will not be repeated in this paper.

Finally, with respect to the purchase of Cuban library material, publications by Cubans living and publishing abroad are usually available through the conventional sources of publications in the countries of publication. In the case of the United States a number of Cubans living in this country offer from time to time lists of publications by resident Cuban nationals. Mr. Manuel Salvat, 2465 S.W. 8th Street, Miami, Florida, will accept a standing order to supply all publications issued in the United States by Cuban nationals living in the United States.

So much for the acquisition of Cuban library material by purchase. Almost all, if not all, in print Cuban material obtainable by purchase is also available on exchange, and much research material which rarely appears for sale, such as statistical and documentary publications of government bodies and agencies, may be acquired as gifts and exchanges.

In view of the difficulties for normal commerce between Cuba and the United States, it soon became apparent to librarians in both countries that exchange offered an effective and legal way to circumvent the barriers to trade and acquire the publications of the other country. But acquisition by exchange has its problems, too. It requires more time to write letters to arrange exchanges and to keep records of material exchanged than it does to type and mail order slips and to pay invoices. The problem of slow and unreliable communication, with letters and packages going astray before reaching their destination in either country hampers acquisition by exchange as much as it does acquisition by purchase. Fortunately, Cuban and American librarians recognize these difficulties and cheerfully respond to claims with replacement shipments whenever possible. It usually takes from one to two months for an airmail letter to be delivered from one country to the other, and from four to six months for packages to be delivered.

As Yale University Library has not succeeded in purchasing a book direct from Cuba since the implementation of the trade embargo in February of 1962, most of the Cuban material which has been acquired since that

date has been acquired on a gift or exchange basis. The Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and the libraries of the University of Miami and the University of Florida all report strong exchange programs with Cuba. Cornell University Library, on the other hand, reports that it has not made intensive use of exchange with Cuban libraries.

The chief sources for exchange material for Yale University Library have been the Biblioteca Nacional 'José Martí', the Casa de las Américas, and the Unión de Escritores y Artístas de Cuba, all three in Havana, and the library of the Universidad Central de Las Villas, in Santa Clara. Miss María A. Lastayo of the Departamento de Selección y Canje of the Biblioteca Nacional 'José Martí' supplies long, printed lists of Cuban material available on exchange,and also on occasion has cheerfully accepted requests for in and out of print material not listed and endeavored to locate it for exchange. For its part, Yale University Library is able to offer for exchange any publication in the catalog of the Yale University Press, and has on occasion bought other material requested by the Biblioteca Nacional 'José Martí'. The Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba supplies one copy of all of its publications to Yale, and the Casa de las Américas has also been very liberal with its publications.

Most exchange shipments mailed from Cuba are received. Yale has been notified of shipments which have not reached their destination, however, and it is not known at what point they go astray.

In addition to exchange programs with the major Cuban publishers mentioned above, the Yale Library maintains minor programs with several government offices and with the Biblioteca Central 'Rubén Martínez Villena' of the Universidad de La Habana.

Monographic material and samples of serials published by official government offices are often received as gifts. Attempts to solicit other publications from these government offices or to establish subscriptions to serials issued by these offices usually meet with no response. This writer has learned of no central office that distributes Cuban government documents.

The exchange program with Cuban libraries received a serious setback in early 1968. In January of that year a package allegedly containing a bomb mailed from New York City exploded in the Havana Post Office, injuring a number of employees. The Cuban government suspended delivery of parcels from senders in the United States. Because of this suspension, on February 22, 1968, the mail service to Cuba was restricted by the United States Postal Service to letters, postcards and unsealed envelopes containing printed matter. In March Premier Castro announced that Cuba would no longer accept parcels mailed in the United States, and the Cuban government confiscated all packages from the United States which had been held in the Havana Post Office since the previous January.

Although the entry of publications from the United States was never

a part of the controversy, the result was to prevent United States libraries from reciprocating in an exchange program with Cuban partners except for single issues of periodicals that could be sent in unsealed envelopes. And even this type of shipment is occasionally returned locally or from the New York Port of Embarkation by over zealous postal clerks who are not informed that printed matter in an unsealed envelope is acceptable.

Fortunately for United States libraries, our Cuban partners understood our predicament and continued to make exchange shipments even though our ability to reciprocate had been temporarily blocked. A few American libraries were soon able to circumvent the problem by arranging with dealers in other countries to receive their parcels and transship them to Cuba. The New York Library, for example, sends its parcels to Cuba via a bookseller in London. Yale University Library endeavored to set up a similar arrangement with a Canadian bookseller, but it was evident that the dealer was less than enthusiastic, and it was decided not to press him into service a second time.

The Cubans themselves finally resolved our plight by arranging to have an agent in Mexico City receive packages from United States libraries and transship them from Mexico to libraries in Cuba. The agent's name is Mr. Jesús Cruz González, and his address is Francisco Márquez 160, México, D. F. México. Packages destined to Cuba must be wrapped and addressed to their Cuban destination, then wrapped a second time and addressed to Mr. Cruz González, who removes the first wrapper, adds the postage and sends them on to Cuba.

This arrangement is necessary only for material going to Cuba. Packages mailed from Cuba to the United States usually but not always reach their destination.

Cuban publications are beginning to appear on lists of books and serials available for exchange issued by libraries in other Latin American countries, and occasional gaps in holdings may be filled by examining such lists promptly for Cuban publications.

As one would expect, the type of publication which presents fewer problems in its acquisition is the in print monograph. Novels, poetry, drama, essays, literary criticism, history, works on the revolution and speeches may usually be obtained through exchange or by purchase from the Instituto del Libro or one of its agents abroad. At times even out of print monographs from Cuba may be obtained on exchange or from booksellers in Latin America and Canada.

Serials, whether government documents or publications from such quasi-governmental bodies as the Casa de las Américas or the Unión de Escritores y Artístas de Cuba, represent greater difficulty because of the loss of individual issues in the mails and the unlikelihood of obtaining replacements.

Requests for subscriptions often meet with no response. Long delays in communicating by mail with Cuban publishers and other sources for publications discourages correspondence. But much correspondence is required to maintain effective exchange programs, to locate and solicit government publications, to claim missing issues and to request reinstatement of subscriptions which are suddenly interrupted without explanation.

For Cuba as well as for other Latin American countries, a personal visit to publishers, dealers and government agencies which issue publications would obviate the need for extensive correspondence and greatly enhance the opportunity to establish a sound acquisition program both by exchange and by purchase. But the difficulty of entering Cuba sets it aside from all other Latin American countries, and this author has met no librarian who has satisfied the unspecified requirements of the Cuban government for entry.

Visa applications to enter Cuba may be made with the Czechoslovakian Embassy which handles Cuban affairs in the United States. Applications are forwarded to the ministry of Foreign Affairs in Havana for processing. Approval or disapproval presumably is relayed from Havana to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington for the information of the applicant. Final decisions require many months, and usually no decision is rendered.

United States citizens must also receive permission to travel in Cuba from the Department of State, and have their passports validated for such travel. A full explanation and justification for the trip must be made at the time the application for validation is filed. If travel to Cuba is approved, permission must then be obtained from the Treasury Department for payment of expenses in Cuba during the trip.

These are some of the problems that hamper the growth of Cuban collections in United States university research libraries today. Much of the success in creating collections adequate for a Cuban studies program results from the good will which prevails between librarians in Cuba and the United States who are making an effort to acquire the publications needed from the other country and in turn are facilitating the acquisition of their own publications by libraries in the other country.

Working Paper No. 3

Resources in the United Kingdom for the Study of Cuba Especially Since 1868

by
BERNARD NAYLOR
University of London

CONTENTS

I. ARCHIVES

A. Public Record Office. Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

B. British Museum, Department of Manuscripts. London W.C.1.

C. Bodleian Library, Department of Western Manuscripts. Broad St., Oxford.

D. Rhodes House Library. Rhodes House, Oxford.

E. Christ Church College Library. St. Aldates, Oxford

F. National Library of Scotland. George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BANKING

G. Morgan Grenfell and Company Ltd. 23, Great Winchester St., London E.C.2.

H. Kleinwort Benson Ltd. The Lawn, Speen, Newbury, Berks. (archive)

I. J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Company Ltd. 145, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3.

OIL

J. S. Pearson and Son Ltd. c/o Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd., Milbank Tower, Millbank, London S.W.1.

TOBACCO

K. H.G. Mould. 15, Bury St., London E.C.3.

RAILWAYS

L. United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouse Ltd. Lloyds Bank Buildings, 55/61, Moorgate, London E.C.2.

M. American Cuban Estates Corporation. c/o University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

N. Cuban Central Railways Ltd. c/o University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

O. Havana Terminal Railroad Company. c/o University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

P. Marianao and Havana Railway Company Ltd. c/o University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

Q. Matanzas Terminal Railroad Company. c/o University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

R. Western Railway of Havana Ltd. c/o University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

S. Stephenson Locomotive Society. 32, Russell Rd., London W. 14.

ARCHIVES WHICH MAY CONTAIN MATERIAL ON CUBA:

A. Council of Foreign Bondholders. 17, Moorgate, London E.C.2.

B. Livesey and Henderson. 1, Finsbury Square, London E.C.2.

C. Alliance Assurance Company Ltd. 1, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2.

D. Royal Insurance Group. 1, North John St., Liverpool 2.

E. Sun Insurance Office Ltd. 63, Threadneedle St., London E.C.2.

F. Fawcett, Preston and Company Ltd. Bromborough, Cheshire.

G. Fletcher and Stewart Ltd. Litchurch Lane, Derby.

H. Glenfield and Kennedy Ltd. Kilmarnock, Scotland.

I. Hathorn, Davey and Co. Ltd. Sun Foundry, Dewsbury Rd., Leeds, 11.

J. Hunslet Engine Company. Hunslet Engine Works, Leeds 10.

K. Lloyds' Register of Shipping. 71, Fenchurch St., London E.C.3.

L. Stock Exchange Share and Loan Department. 24, Throgmorton St., London E.C.2.

M. Cable and Wireless Ltd. Mercury House, Theobald's Rd., London W.C.1.

II. LIBRARIES

A. British Museum. London W.C.1.

B. Cambridge University Library. Cambridge.

C. University of Essex Library. Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex.

D. Glasgow University Library. Glasgow W.2.

E. Brothertor Library. Leeds University, Leeds 2.

F. Liverpool University Library. Liverpool 3.

G. University of London Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, London W.C.1.

H. University of London Institute of Latin American Studies, 31, Tavistock Square, London W.C.1.

I. King's College Library, Strand, London W.C.2.

J. British Library of Political and Economic Science, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London W.C.2.

K. Queen Mary College Library, Mile End Road, London E.1.

L. University College Library, Gower St., London W.C.1.

M. University of London Library, Senate House, London W.C.1.

N. Bodleian Library, Broad St., Oxford.

O. Taylor Institution Library, St. Giles, Oxford.

P. Foreign Office Printed Books Library, Cornwall House, Stamford St., London S.E.1.

Q. Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Councils' Library, Canning House, 2, Belgrave Square, London S.W.1.

INTRODUCTION

British interest in Cuba in the last one hundred years has been inspired by a variety of causes. Cuba has been the source of an important raw material, sugar, a material produced in direct competition, and, while slavery existed, in unfair competition with Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and the smaller islands, once colonies of this country. Cuba has been a market for British manufactured goods, and a context for the investment of capital. Cuba has also been of strategic importance to a country needing to protect the shipping lanes to its West Indian possessions and the Mississippi basin, and later to the entrance to the Panama Canal. Nonetheless, Cuba is but one of the Caribbean islands, and while the manuscript resources we shall go on to describe amplify this picture of commerical and strategic interest, the library resources underline the fact that Cuba itself has not really assumed an exceptional importance for Britain in the last one hundred years.

Cuba is but one of the Caribbean islands; many of the others however were formerly British colonial possessions and still form part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is not intended in this essay to devote space to materials for the study of the Caribbean in general. But it ought to be pointed out that, while British resources on Cuba itself are comparatively modest, it would be impossible to place the "pearl of the Antilles" in her setting without the enormous and unequalled resources available in this country for the study of the former British colonies.

ARCHIVES

I. MANUSCRIPT RESOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF CUBA

This section of the essay is based on the manuscript of the forthcoming *Guide to Sources in Britain for the History of Latin America and the West Indies*. The *Guide* has been prepared under the aegis of a committee consisting of Sir David Evans, Professor R.A. Humphreys, Sir Robert Somerville, and Mr. Peter Walne, who acted as secretary of the committee and has edited the *Guide*.

Contributions have been received from a number of scholars, and while it is not possible to name them all here, particular mention should be made of Dr. D.C.M. Platt, whose report on business archives provided a substantial amount of material for this essay. The *Guide* will shortly be published by the Clarendon Press for the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London.

A. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Government manuscripts are normally transferred eventually to the Public Record Office. However, members of the government have the right to retain papers they produce while in office, and some archives of material relating to official matters have found their way into other depositories and are described later in the essay.

The material in the Public Record Office is organized according to the complex and varying structure of the country's public administration. The most valuable general tool is the Great Britain, Public Record Office's *Guide to the contents of the Public Record Office; revised to 1960 from the Guide by the late M.S. Giuseppi* (Volume I: Legal Records etc.; Volume II: State Papers and Departmental Records. London, H.M.S.O., 1963; Volume III: Documents transferred 1960 to 1966. London, H.M.S.O., 1968). A continually updated version of the *Guide* is kept in the Search Room at the Public Record Office. Some of the records now kept in the Office were listed or indexed by the departments which produced them, and these lists sometimes form extensive departmental records in their own right. The Public Record Office publishes its own series of *Lists and Indexes* some of which will be mentioned later, and also has available in the Search Room typed lists and indexes to other sections of the records, which supplement the listing and indexing done by the departments.

The rule currently prevailing at the Public Record Office is that records may be examined thirty years after they have been produced. But the

Lord Chancellor has the discretion to create exceptions to this rule, and where categories of material treated are the subject of such exceptions, mention will be made of this.

The following are the most likely sources of material on Cuba in the Public Record Office.

1. *High Court of Admiralty*

The concern of the High Court of Admiralty extended to piracy, privateering, ships and merchandise on the high seas and overseas. In 1873, it was absorbed into the High Court of Justice, though the records of cases which would have fallen under its purview have been kept separately as a continuation of the old sequence.

a) *Slave Trade:Government Reports*. 1821 to 1891. 89 volumes. (H.C.A. 35)

These reports resulted from the Court's responsibility for reporting to the Treasury on action taken at sea in support of the various conventions intended to eliminate the slave trade.

b) *Slave Trade:Additional Papers*. 1837 to 1876. 8 bundles. (H.C.A. 36)

These bundles consist of miscellaneous materials (drafts, accounts, original correspondence etc.) used in the preparation of the annual reports (H.C.A. 35). They contain correspondence with the British Commissioner in Havana in 1868.

c) *Treasury*

The boxes contain files of papers used in drawing up the reports (H.C.A. 35) and are numbered to correspond with them. Some of the gaps in this series may be filled by the *Additional Papers* (H.C.A. 36).

The *Admiralty Court Class Lists* in the Public Record Office Search Room are the main means of reference to these records. There is a calendar and an index to *Treasury Papers* numbers 1 to 10,000 (1821 to 1864).

2. *Admiralty*

The Admiralty archives are concerned with the day to day administration of the Navy. Most are in the Public Record Office though some are to be found at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich.

a) *Papers*. 1660 to 1938. 8,868 volumes. (Adm.1).

These records consist of incoming letters and, in the period that is our main concern, attached minute sheets and copies of related out-letters.

b) Minutes. 1657 to 1881. 286 volumes. (Adm. 3)

The minutes of the Board of Admiralty.

c) *Cases*. 1852 to 1936. 3,152 volumes. (Adm.116)

Large groups of related documents which would otherwise have been in *Papers* (Adm.1).

d) *Indexes and Compilations:Series III.* 1660 to 1934. 1,719 volumes. (Adm. 12)

The Admiralty's index by subject, person and ship of the contents of *Papers, Minutes* and *Cases.*

e) *Admirals' Journals.* 1702 to 1911. 413 volumes. (Adm. 50)

f) *Ships' Logs.* 1799 to 1934. 94,454 volumes. (Adm. 53)

g) *Station Records:North America and West Indies.* 1810 to 1913. 153 volumes and files. (Adm. 128)

Correspondence, reports and memoranda relating to the Western Atlantic seaboard from Labrador to the West Indies.

h) *Station Records: North America and West Indies: Indexes to Correspondence.* 1859 to 1882.2 volumes. (Adm. 129)

These volumes index those parts of the Station Records (Adm. 128) referred to above which are general in character.

The principal means of reference to the Admiralty records are three volumes in the *Public Record Office Lists and Indexes* series: List of Admiralty Records to 1913. Volume 1:Accounting Departments to Dockyard Records. Volume 2:Greenwich Hospital to Transport Department. New York, Kraus, 1966-67. (Lists and Indexes Supplementary Series VI) List of Admiralty Records preserved in the Public Record Office. London, H.M.S.O., 1904; New York, Kraus 1963. (Lists and Indexes XVIII Volume 1)

Aids in the Search Room include a list of *Admirals' Journals* to 1853 arranged alphabetically by the name of the Admiral and from 1854 to 1911 arranged by station, and a manuscript index to *Ships' Logs* arranged by ship.

Some of the *Cases* (Adm. 116) are closed for 50 years and some for 60 years.

3. *Board of Customs and Excise*

a) *Ledgers of Imports:Under Countries.* 1792 to 1899. 94 volumes. (Customs 4)

Gives under the names of the exporting countries the several articles imported from each with their quantities and official values and the gross duties thereon.

b) *Ledgers of Imports:Under Articles.* 1792 to 1899. 162 volumes. (Customs 5)

The same information as *Customs 4* but alphabetically by the name of the import.

c) *Ledgers of Exports of British Merchandise:Under Countries.* 1812 to 1899. 140 volumes. (Customs 8).

The quantity and value of British exports under countries.

d) *Ledgers of Exports of British Merchandise:Under Articles.* 1812 to 1899. 109 volumes. (Customs 9).

The same information as *Customs 8* but under articles and making a distinction between the real or declared value and the official value.

e) *Ledgers of Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise:Under Countries.* 1809 to 1899. 97 volumes. (Customs 10).

The quantity and value of the several articles shipped from British ports under the countries to which they were exported.

f) *Ledgers of Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise:Under Articles.* 1809 to 1899. 127 volumes. (Customs 11).

The same information as *Customs 10*, but under articles.

From 1872, the following *Abstracts* provide summaries of imports and exports for each port in the United Kingdom

g) *Abstracts of Imports (Dutiable):Under Articles.* 1872 to 1899. 31 volumes. (Customs 22).

h) *Abstracts of Imports:Under Ports.* 1873 to 1899. 94 volumes. (Customs 23).

i) *Abstracts of Exports:Under Ports.* 1882 to 1899. 18 volumes. (Customs 24).

j) *Port Abstract Summaries of Imports:Under Articles.* 1873 to 1899. 21 volumes. (Customs 25).

k) *Port Abstract Summaries of Exports:Under Articles.* 1877 to 1899. 21 volumes. (Customs 26)

l) *Transhipments:Imports and Exports Dutiable.* 1884 to 1889. 16 volumes. (Customs 27).

The means of reference to Customs and Excise Records is a list kept in the Search Room at the Public Record Office.

4. *Foreign Office*

Though material on Cuba may be found throughout the Foreign Office archives, five sections will be covered here: a)General Correspondence, b)Embassy and Consular Archives, c)Confidential Print, d)Miscellaneous, e)Mixed Commission at Havana relating to the Slave Trade.

a) *General Correspondence.*

With few exceptions, correspondence to the year 1939 has been transferred to the Public Record Office. It consists of original despatches and reports from British diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, correspondence with foreign missions in England, miscellaneous correspondence with individuals, and drafts or copies of letters sent from the Foreign Office. Before 1906, the *General Correspondence* was divided alphabetically by the foreign state concerned, with the addition of some general classes such as *Slave Trade*. From 1906, the correspondence is arranged under subject headings not countries.

1) *General Correspondence:Spain.* 1781 to 1905. 2,234 volumes. (F.O.72)

Material on Cuban affairs up to 1898 is to be found here.

2) *General Correspondence:America, United States of, Series II.* 1793 to 19[illegible]. 2,625 volumes (F.O.5)

Cuban affairs during the first United States occupation.

3) *General Correspondence:Cuba.* 1902 to 1905. 13 volumes. (F.O. 108)

Cuba in the early years of independence.

4) *Slave Trade.* 1818 to 1892. 2,276 volumes. (F.O.84)

Correspondence with commissioners at the several stations appointed to carry out the articles of slave trade conventions with various nations.

5) *General Correspondence from 1906*

Of the ten subject divisions used, the following are the most likely to contain material on Cuba:

Commercial. 1906 to 1919. 2,269 volumes. (F.O.368)
Consular. 1906 to 1937. 2,479 volumes. (F.O. 369)
Library. 1906 to 1937. 528 volumes. (F.O. 370)
News. 1916 to 1937. 556 volumes. (F.O. 395)
Political. 1906 to 1937. 21,810 volumes. (F.O. 371)
Treaty. 1906 to 1937. 3,242 volumes. (F.O. 372)

These general classes are further subdivided by country or region, Central America being one heading used. A typescript key to the arrangement is in the Search Room.

There are the following Registers and Indexes to the *General Correspondence:*

6) *Registers of General Correspondence.* 1817 to 1919. 1,874 volumes. (F.O.566)

Correspondence for each country is entered in separate volumes according to its broad classification as "Diplomatic", "Consular", "Commercial", "Treaty" etc.

7) *Indexes to General Correspondence.* 1891 to 1906. 50 volumes. (F.O.804)

Indexes to the "unweeded" (see 8) below correspondence and to the class of *Registers of General Correspondence* (F.O. 566)

8) *Registers (Modern Series) and Indexes of General Correspondence.* 1810 to 1890. 678 volumes. (F.O. 802)

A comparatively modern compilation, made up some time after 1890, when the general correspondence up to this date had been "weeded" and arranged in its present form. They form a descriptive list or brief calendar of the contents of the volumes. The registers relating to the U.S.A. go back to 1793. The indexes are full indexes of subjects (including places) and persons.

9) *Indexes (Printed Series) to General Correspondence.* 1920 to 1951. 109 volumes. (F.O. 409)

Subject indexes compiled annually. So far as the political papers are concerned, a new filing system was not introduced until well into 1920, the index of 1919 (on cards retained at the Foreign Office) covers a mass of papers received in 1920. A card index for the period 1906 to 1919 is held by the Foreign Office.

10) *Numerical (Central) Registers of General Correspondence.* 1906 to 1920. 60 volumes (F.O. 662)

Daily opening registers showing the department to which the correspondence was sent.

b) *Embassy and Consular Archives*

These are the archives of British diplomatic missions and consular establishments overseas, arranged in alphabetical order of countries. The records are generally classified as: Correspondence; Letterbooks (entry books of out-letters and less frequently of in-letters); Registers of Correspondence (sometimes including indexes, registers of passport etc.); and Miscellanea (the contents being specified in each case). The *Embassy and Consular Archives* are complementary to the Foreign Office *General Correspondence*, containing original letters from the Foreign Office and drafts of dispatches from envoys abroad.

1) *Embassy and Consular Archives:Cuba:Correspondence.* 1870 to 1937. 248 volumes. (F.O. 277)
2) *Embassy and Consular Archives:Cuba:Letter Books.* 1877 to 1881. 1 volume. (F.O. 279)
3) *Embassy and Consular Archives:Cuba:Registers of Correspon*, dence. 1842 to 1939. 21 volumes. (F.O. 278)
4) *Embassy and Consular Archives:Cuba:Miscellanea.* 1875 to 1907; 1912 to 1914. 3 volumes. (F.O. 280)
   Registers of shipping, miscellaneous returns and reports, protests, powers of attorney etc.

There are also the following records from the consulates:

5) *Antilla:Register of Correspondence.* 1925 to 1932. 1 volume. (F.O. 457)
6) *Camagüey:Register of Correspondence.* 1925 to 1929. 1 volume. (F.O. 456)
7) *Nuevitas:Register of Correspondence.* 1926 to 1931. 1 volume. (F.O. 455)
8) *Santiago:Letter Books.* 1332 to 1876; 1896 to 1905. 12 volumes. (F.O. 453)
9) *Santiago:Registers of Correspondence.* 1913 to 1918; 1920 to 1935. 5 volumes. (F.O. 454)
10) *Havana:Registers of Correspondence.* 1913 to 1936. 5 volumes. (F.O. 747)

c) *Confidential Print.*

Certain important political papers have been specially printed by the Foreign Office. With the exception of a few, which are intended for limited circulation, the rest, known as *Further Correspondence*, are bound up annually for distribution within the Foreign Office and the Missions concerned. A set of the *Further Correspondence* is retained at the Public Record Office. The arrangement of these documents has varied; any Cuban material is most likely to be found in the following sections:

1) *America, South and Central.* 1833 to 1941. 294 volumes. (F.O. 420)

Correspondence relating to the countries of South and Central America.

2) *America.* 1942 to 1956. 13 volumes. (F.O. 461)

Correspondence relating to the United States, Canada, and the countries of South and Central America. From 1947, the volumes contain general correspondence only.

3) *America, Central and the Caribbean.* 1947 to 1957. 11 volumes. (F.O. 533).

4) *Slave Trade.* 1858 to 1892. 50 volumes (F.O. 541)

An Index to *Confidential Print* numbers 1 to 10,000 is available in the Public Record Office Search Room.

d) *Miscellanea, Series II.* 1816 to 1929 and 1937. 218 bundles. (F.O. 96)

Includes draft dispatches, minutes, memoranda etc., some relating to the slave trade.

e) *Mixed Commission at Havana relating to the Slave Trade. 1819 to 1869. 67 volumes etc. (F.O. 313)*

Original correspondence, entry books of out-letters, registers of correspondence, of slaves and slavers etc. and of commissions appointed under treaties with Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands made in 1817 and 1818 and subsequent years.

A typed list of Commissions materials is available in the Public Record Office Search Room.

The general rule of examination for the Foreign Office archives is that 30 years must elapse before they are opened. But some of the *General Correspondence* since 1906 in the *Library* (F.O. 370), *Political* (F.O. 371), and *Treaty* (F.O. 372) sections is closed for 50 or 75 years.

f) *War Office*

Reports and Miscellaneous Papers. 1853 to 1939. 1,309 volumes. (W.O. 33)

Military reports on Cuba between 1904 and 1908 are included.

The means of reference are a typed list of contents in the Search Room, and volume LIII in the *Lists and Indexes* series: An alphabetical guide to certain War Office and other military records preserved in the Public Record Office. (New York, Kraus, 1963).

Some files in this category are closed for 50 or 75 years.

B. BRITISH MUSEUM. DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Layard Papers. Add. Mss. 38931-39164

The papers of Sir Henry Austen Henry Layard (1817-1894) M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1852 and 1861 to 1866.

1. Papers of Layard relating to slaves and the slave trade, 1861 to 1865. (38987, ff. 208, 222, 234-241, 290, 331, 407; 38991, ff. 11, 20, 108; 39107, f. 135; 39112, f. 56)
2. Copy letter from John Vincent Crawford, Vice-Consul at Havana, to W. H. Wylde, 1871. (39000, f. 93)
3. Letters from J.V. Crawford to Layard, 1873 to 1877. (39003, ff. 138, 188; 39004, ff. 48, 122, 178; 39008, ff. 124, 350, 376; 39009, ff. 94, 250, 334, 400, 431, 39011, f. 188)
4. Letters from Francis Henry Cowper, Vice-Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, to A. G. Dunlop, 1875. (39007, ff. 1, 87)
5. Letters from Henry Augustus Cowper, Consul-General at Havana, to Layard, 1865 and 1876. (39010, f. 165; 39115, ff. 5, 428)
6. There are also two issues of a newspaper, *El Eco de Cuba,* 25 November 1875, and 25 April 1876. (39008, f. 379; 39009, f. 433)

C. BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN MANUSCRIPTS.

Clarendon Papers

The papers of George William Frederick Villiers, 4th Earl of Clarendon and 4th Baron Hyde of the second creation (1800-1870) have been deposited on loan at the Bodleian Library. Lord Clarendon was Foreign Secretary from 1853 to 1858, from 1865 to 1866 and from 1868 to 1870.

Letters from the United States:

1. The principal correspondent in the 1850's is Sir J.F.T. Crampton who held a diplomatic appointment in Washington from 1845 to 1856. He writes to the Foreign Office giving information about Cuba during the 1850's about suspicions in the United States concerning British intentions towards Cuba in the period, and especially the generally held belief that the U.S. intended to annex the island, and about United States naval manoeuvres.

2. The correspondent in the 1860's is Edward Thornton, who as British Minister to the United States corresponded with Clarendon between 1868 and 1870 about the early stages of the Ten Years War.

D. RHODES HOUSE LIBRARY, OXFORD

Archives of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, the Aborigines Protection Society, the London Anti-Slavery Committee etc. The archives were purchased in 1951 from the Anti-Slavery Society. There is a detailed typescript calendar at Rhodes House.

1. Correspondence of the Societies. (MS. Brit. Emp. s. 18, c. 1-166)

The Correspondence is arranged according to the Secretary of the Society of other recipient, and then by the writer. It includes letters both to the Secretary and to non-office holders from various sources, including British and foreign public officials. There is an index of writers and place names.

2. Minute books. (MS. Brit. Emp. s. 20, E2/1-20)
3. Outletter books, 1869 to 1899. (MS. Brit. Emp. s. 20, E3/1-10)
4. Account books. (MS. Brit. Emp. s. 20, E4 and E5)
5. Other materials, including files of correspondence and reports, memoranda and other papers for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries arranged for the most part geographically. (MS. Brit. Emp. s. 22, G. 1-493) (A section on Cuba from 1840 to 1886 is to be found at G. 77-78)

E. CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE LIBRARY, OXFORD

Salisbury Papers

The papers of Robert Authur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury, 1830-1903, have been deposited on loan at the college library. Lord Salisbury was Foreign Secretary from 1878 to 1880, from 1885 to 1886, from 1887 to 1892, and from 1895 to 1900. Photographic reproduction of the documents is not permitted and permission for access to the archive must be sought in advance in writing from the Librarian of the College.

Private Correspondence, Foreign Office. 140 volumes.

There is a calendar in two volumes by Dr. J.F.A. Mason, Librarian of Christ Church College. The *Private Correspondence* includes the following material of Cuban interest, particularly concerning the War of Independence and the Spanish-American War:

1. Two telegrams from the Queen to Lord Salisbury, May and July 1898. (Vol. A/83)
2. A small number of letters from E. Barrington ('Private Secretary's Memoranda 1895-1900') on Cuba in 1897 and the Spanish-American War in 1898. (Vol. A/96)
3. 'Miscellaneous M to P 1895 to 1900'. Non-official correspondence about Cuba and the Philippines both to and from Salisbury, 1895 and 1898. (Vol. A/100)

4. 'France 1895-1896'. Letters from Lord Dufferin (ambassador at Paris) to Lord Salisbury about United States conduct in Cuba, December 1895, and February/March 1896. (Vol. A/114)
5. 'Spain 1895-1896'. Letters from Sir H. D. Wolff (who held a diplomatic appointment in Madrid at the time) mentioning Cuba and Spanish difficulties. (Vol. A/131)
6. 'Spain 1897'. Letters from Sir H. D. Wolff, again including references to Cuba and Spanish difficulties. (Vol. A/132)
7. 'Spain 1898' and 'Spain 1899-1900'. Further references to Cuba and Spanish difficulties. (Vols. A/133, 134)
8. 'United States 1895-1898'. The contents include two letters from C. E. Akers to Sir Julian Pauncefoote (British ambassador in Washington) on Cuba and its sugar industry, May/November 1896, and a letter from Pauncefoote to Lord Salisbury also referring to Cuba.

F. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH

Cochrane Papers

Correspondence and papers, official and personal of Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander F. I. Cochrane, and his son Admiral Thomas J. Cochrane.

A letter from Lord Palmerston to John Murray in 1844 relating to the slave trade to Cuba and Brazil. (MS. ff. 202-205)

Business Records

Banking

G. MORGAN GRENFELL AND COMPANY LTD.

Merchant bankers.

Letter 14 April 1911 from J. P. Morgan and Co., enclosing copy letter N. H. Davis (Trust Company of Cuba) to H. P. Davison (J. P. Morgan and Co.) relating to the formation of the Cuban Ports Co. to acquire a 30 year concession from the Cuban government empowering the company to dredge and improve ports in Cuba. Morgan Grenfell and Co. and J. P. Morgan and Co. express no interest in the business.

H. KLEINWORT BENSON LTD.

Merchant bankers.

1. Account book, (Cuba, Puerto Rico and St. Thomas). 1863 to 1867. 1 volume.
2. Account books. (Havana). 1910 to 1918. 5 volumes.
3. Account books. (West Indian Islands and the rest of Cuba). 1871 to 1918. 15 volumes.

4. Credit information books on firms in Cuba (and other parts of Latin America). 1875 to 1910. 4 volumes.

These contain information on the financial standing of firms. and their commercial and other activities.

5. Credit information books. 1890 onwards. 25 volumes.

The coverage is world-wide and includes Central and South America.

6. Credit information (as above). 1910 to 1930. 4 boxes.

7. Correspondence relating to the 6,000,000 pounds 5 percent First Mortgage loan of the Cuban Ports Company (Compañía de los Puertos de Cuba). 1911.1 box.

8. Unindexed collection of —handwritten letters of possible historical interest— dating from about 1880. 12 boxes.

I. J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG AND COMPANY LTD.

Merchant bankers

Schroder Wagg was interested in the following Cuban issues for which prospectus files exist (including details of original flotation, later reorganization, further issues etc.).

1. Matanzas and Sabanilla Railroad Co. (1853, 1863)
2. Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroad Co. (1853)
3. Bay of Havana and Matanzas Railroad Co. (1861, 1865)
4. Havana Railways Co. (1881, 1886)
5. United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses Ltd. (1890, 1898, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1911, 1927)
6. Havana Terminal. (1910)

Oil

J. S. PEARSON AND SON LTD.

The record of the international contracting of Weetman Pearson, 1st Viscount Cowdray. The archive is well indexed and preserved. There is a file for oil explorations and propositions in Cuba.

Tobacco

K. H.G. MOULD.

Havana cigar importers.

1. Cash books. 1905 onwards.
2. Journals. 1905. 1915 to 1918.
3. Shipments ledgers. 1905 to 1913.
4. Havana invoices. 1933 to 1939.

Railways

L. UNITED RAILWAYS OF THE HAVANA AND REGLA WAREHOUSES LTD.

This company which went into voluntary liquidation in 1954 after the purchase of its property by the Cuban government, incorporated a number of smaller Cuban railway enterprises, some of the records of which have been retained in its archives.

1. A.G.M. and Board minutes. 1898 to 1954.
2. Board Committee minutes. 1905 to 1954.
3. Official document book. 1905 to 1932.
4. Register of Directors and Secretaries. 1930 to 1950.
5. Minutes of meetings of the '1906' Debenture holders. 1919 to 1952.
6. Minutes of meetings of the 5 percent 'A' Irredeemable Debenture Stock holders. 1919.
7. Minutes of meetings of the 4.5 percent Redeemable Debentures. 1930 to 1952.
8. Minutes of meetings of the 4 percent Debentures and Debenture Stock holders. 1928 to 1952.
9. Journals. 1898 to 1954.
10. Cash books. 1898 to 1954.
11. Ledgers. 1898 to 1954.

For the records of associated companies, see below under *American Cuban Estates Corporation, Cuban Central Railways Ltd., Havana Terminal Railroad Co., Marianao and Havana Railway Co. Ltd., Matanzas Terminal Railroad Co.*, and *Western Railway of Havana Ltd.*

M. AMERICAN CUBAN ESTATES CORPORATION.

The company formed part of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses Ltd., who acquired a controlling interest in 1916 from the Caracas Sugar and Railroad Company. The archive is on loan to University College, Gower St., London W.C.1. The company had interests in railways, sugar and warehouses.

Minutes of meetings of Directors and Stock holders. 1916 to 1920.

N. CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS LTD.

The company formed part of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses Ltd. The archives are deposited on loan at University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

1. Board minutes. 1907 to 1911. 1914 to 1921.
2. Minutes of the meetings of the 5 percent Debenture holders. 1920 to 1952.

3. Minutes of the meetings of the 4.5 percent Debenture holders. 1920 to 1952.
4. Register of mortgages.

The more recent volumes of the Board minutes are indexed.

O. HAVANA TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The company formed part of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses Ltd. The company was originally founded in the state of Maine. The archives are deposited on loan at University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

1. A.G.M. and Board minutes. 1910 to 1911. 1916 to 1942.
2. Minutes of meetings of the 5 percent Mortgage Debenture holders. 1932 to 1952.

The more recent volumes of Board minutes are indexed.

P. MARIANAO AND HAVANA RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.

The company formed part of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses Ltd. The archives are deposited on loan at University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

1. A.G.M. and Board minutes. 1871 to 1954.
2. Register of Directors and Secretaries. 1901 to 1952.
3. General Ledger. 1925 to 1952.
4. Cash book. 1930 to 1952.
5. Journal. 1937 to 1952.

The more recent volumes of the Board minutes are indexed.

Q. MATANZAS TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The company formed part of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses Ltd. The archives are deposited on loan at University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

Combined A.G.M. and Board minute book. 1926 to 1934.

R. WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA LTD.

The company formed part of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses Ltd. The archives are deposited on loan at University College, Gower St., London W.C.1.

1. A.G.M. minutes. 1892 to 1914.
2. Board minutes. 1892 to 1921.
3. Minutes of meetings of the 4.5 percent Debenture holders. 1920 to 1952.

S. STEPHENSON LOCOMOTIVE SOCIETY.

Sets of locomotive diagrams of the United Railways of the Havana, some with photographs and descriptions.

THE FOLLOWING ARCHIVES MAY ALSO CONTAIN MATERIAL ON CUBA:

A. COUNCIL OF FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS

An organization formed in 1868 to protect the interests of British holders of foreign government bonds. The council's archive includes minutes of the Council and its *ad hoc* committees since 1868, complete outward correspondence and some inward correspondence since 1868, and bound volumes of newspaper cuttings relating to countries with which government loans had been or might be negotiated.

B. LIVESEY AND HENDERSON

Consulting engineers who worked on the design and the supervision of the construction of some Cuban railways. Only a few drawings and lists of locomotives and rails supplied remain (not necessarily Cuban)

C. ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Town reports on principal Latin American cities going back to 1825. Senior officials' reports (which replaced the town reports) since the 1880's. Agency record books (since about 1860). Board minutes (since 1825) and individual risk files are also available.

D. ROYAL INSURANCE GROUP [1]

Some members of the group have operated in the West Indies. All have kept their annual reports and Board minutes, and some archives of correspondence are available.

E. SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD. [2]

The Sun Insurance Office has had interests in the West Indies since 1850. As well as Board minutes from 1836, and general accounts from 1857, there are letter-books (from 1836) and abstracts (from 1900) of out correspondence, and agency record books (precis of inward correspondence from agencies) from the mid-nineteenth century.

[1] Histories of some of the Group's constituent companies have been published: Thames and Mersey 1860-1960 (Liverpool, 1960); the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company Ltd. 1863-1963 (Liverpool, 1963); The Liverpool and London and Globe - Centenary Year (by J. Dyer Simpson. Liverpool, 1936); London and Lancashire History (by E.V.Francis. London 1962).

[2] There is a company history: The Sun Insurance Office 1710-1960 (by P.G.M. Dickson. London, 1960).

F. FAWCETT, PRESTON AND CO. LTD.

Suppliers of fibre baling presses and sugar processing machinery.
Sales books.

G. FLETCHER AND STEWARD LTD.

Manufactures of sugar machinery, since 1838.
Board minutes. 1909 onwards.

H. GLENFIELD AND KENNEDY LTD.

Suppliers of waterworks equipment to the Latin American market. The records are not well organized, but contain some outgoing correspondence, sale books and working drawings.

I. HATHRON, DAVEY AND CO. LTD.

Suppliers of steam pumping plant to the Caribbean since the late 19th century.

Order books. 1852 onwards.
Catalogues. 1900 onwards.
Cost books. 1910 onwards.
Working drawings.
Scrap books containing press cuttings.

J. HUNSLET ENGINE COMPANY LTD.[3]

Major suppliers of steam locomotives to railway companies, estates and plantations in the Caribbean. Remarkably complete technical records. Details of orders, drawings, photographs, catalogues, specifications etc. since about 1860.

K. LLOYDS' REGISTER OF SHIPPING

Information about ships which traded with Latin America and the West Indies is available. Only ships still in service have full files. Other files contain only the first and last entries. Records date from 1764. For ships destroyed between 1834 and 1935, it is necessary to consult the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. Further files are transferred there from time to time.

L. STOCK EXCHANGE SHARE AND LOAN DEPARTMENT

Normally speaking the Stock Exchange records cover existing companies, while those which have been dissolved are to be found in the Public Record Office.

[3] There is a company history: A Hunslet Hundred (by L.T.C.Rolt. London, 1964).

M. CABLE AND WIRELESS LTD.

The firm took over the Western Telegraph Co. Ltd. which operated services over most of Latin America. The archives are extensive, well preserved and indexed, though the proportion of Latin America material is not large. There is a manuscript history of the company at University College, London.

The rules of examination of business archives which are still held by the company are a matter for the company concerned. However, those listed will normally admit accredited researchers provided permission is sought in advance in writing, and that sufficient notice (at least a week) is given. They normally retain the right to refuse individual requests for access, and to veto the publication of materials derived from the archives.

LIBRARIES

II. PRINTED MATERIALS FOR THE STUDY OF CUBA

For the libraries of the United Kingdom, Cuba, and indeed Latin America as a whole, acquisitions has until recent years not been a primary concern. Therefore the resources available in Great Britain for the study of Cuba cannot in any way match, even collectively, the strength of the Library of Congress collection. But the holdings of the British Museum are such as to be worth examination in most fields, and a major portion of this section of the essay is devoted to them. Outside of the Museum, other library resources are more slender, and they are treated together.

Resources of the British Museum

There are two major records of the British Museum's collection. The *General Catalogue of Printed Books to 1955* was published in 263 volumes between 1959 and 1966. A supplement in 50 volumes (published 1968-69) covers acquisitions in the following ten years, and it is intended to maintain this program of supplements in the future. The catalogue is basically an author catalogue, arranged alphabetically. But certain features of it increase its usefulness in assessing the library's Cuban holdings. Anonymous works, or works of doubtful authorship are sometimes entered under the name of the place referred to in the title, if there is such a name. Therefore the headings "Cuba" and "Havana" for example list, in addition to the publications of the national and municipal authority, other works written about the country or city which are not readily ascribed to a particular author. Furthermore in treating of imaginative writers, the Museum catalogue lists not only the works of the writer, but also works of criticism about him. A further useful feature of the catalogue is the extensive citation of analytical entries for the contents of volumes of composite authorship such as symposia or festschriften.

The other source of information about the Museum's collections is the British Museum, Department of Printed Books' *Subject index of modern works added to the Library of the British Museum in the years....* (hereafter referred to as *Subject Index*). This covers books acquired since 1881 in a series of separate sequences published since 1902. The most recent six volumes were published in 1965-66 and cover books acquired between 1956 and 1960. There is no published subject index for 1951 to 1955, but the

Museum has its own guard-book index for books acquired from 1951 to 1953. There is also a 'subject' catalogue (by genre and country) of creative literature acquired between 1951 and 1953, though the published volumes of the *Subject Index* do not cover creative literature. Books acquired in 1961 are indexed by subject in a card file kept in the library, but for acquisitions after that year there is no special subject index, and the reader must go from the ordinary subject bibliographies to the general author catalogue. There is also a *Subject Index of books published before 1880* edited by R. A. Peddie (hereafter referred to as *Peddie*). This was published between 1933 and 1948 in London in four volumes, each of which constitutes a completely separate A-Z sequence. *Peddie* is based mainly on the Museum collection and is therefore usually considered along with the other volumes of the *Subject Index* already mentioned. However unlike the compilers of the *Subject Index*, *Peddie* does include material which is not in the Museum, and his volumes must therefore be used with caution.

I also used two other resources in assessing the strength of the Museum's holdings. As part of the work on the union catalogue of Latin Americana maintained at the University of London Institute of Latin American Studies, a comparison has been done between the holdings of Harvard University's Widener Library as reflected in its *Widener Library shelflist; number 5, Latin America and Latin American Periodicals* (1966) and the holdings of the British Museum. Transference of this information to the classified arrangement of the Widener shelflist gives an interesting subject breakdown of the Museum's Cuban holdings which complements the *Subject Index*. Because neither the Widener shelflist nor the Museum's *Subject Index* covers creative literature, I checked literature mainly on the basis of the initial draft by Ivan Schulman on Library of Congress holdings. That offers at least the advantage of possibly identifying some areas in which the Museum may hope to supplement the Library of Congress.

During the era of Antonio Panizzi, who was appointed Keeper of Printed Books in 1837, and was Director of the Museum from 1856 to 1866, it became the Museum's declared policy to accumulate the best collection of English materials in the world, and the best collection of materials on any other country outside of that country. It is usually assumed that this policy began to fail for lack of funds towards the end of the nineteenth century, and that only in the last fifteen years has the Museum begun to make pronounced improvements in the strength of its acquisitions.

An examination of *Peddie* and of the *Subject Index* does not entirely bear out this assumption. *Peddie* lists a total of about 150 items on Cuba. The 1881 to 1900 *Subject Index* lists 106. Maintained at roughly this level during the next twenty years, the Museum's acquisitions show a steady

increase between 1920 and 1940, the *Subject Index* for 1935 to 1940 alone showing almost 100 items. Acquisitions then seemed to decline again, no doubt partly due to the war and its aftermath. Though records are less satisfactory since 1950, as has already been pointed out, the index from 1956 to 1960 has 120 items, and in 1961 alone about fifty items are listed, so it does appear that the Museum was still then making a determined effort in the Cuban field.

This crude statistical breakdown of course takes no account of the quantity of material published in any period. During the Ten Year's War, for example, and the War of Independence, there was a marked upsurge in the amount of publications on Cuba. It is therefore worth examining more closely the results of the comparison made between the British Museum and the Widener holdings, to supplement the information provided by the subject index.

On the period from 1868 to 1900, the Museum collection seems to have numerous grave lacunae. The works of Santovenia y Echaide for example are inadequately represented, and the library does not have such works as Carlos Márquez Sterling's *Martí, maestro y apostol* (1942) or Roig de Leuchsenring's *La guerra libertadora cubana de los treinta años 1868-1898* (1952). The following list is a selection of titles acquired in that period (not necessarily limited to it in subject matter): Nimal, H. de: *Les Etats-Unis, Cuba et le droit des gens* (1896)

Tarrida del Marmol, F.: *Les Inquisiteurs d' Espagne. Montjuich - Cuba - Philippines.* (1897)

C., B. (i.e. Bernardo Coya) *Adiós a Cuba. Recuerdos de un Cubano* (1900); John Mark: *Diary of my trip to America and Havana* (1885). A. Luzon *and* J. Luzon: *Estudio geográfico de la isla de Cuba* (1897); Damian Schutz-Holzhausen, and Robert Springer *Cuba und die übrigen Inseln Westindiens* (Wurzburg & Leipzig, 1896).

Like other British libraries, the Museum has enjoyed and to some extent still does enjoy a slight advantage over American libraries in maintaining contact with European publishing centres. Taken together, these items suggest that the Museum has used this advantage to obtain publications from a wide range of countries.

Concentration on the revolution and War of Independence of 1895 to 1898 underlines this point, because, while the Widener shelflist shows the marked importance of Havana imprints in the study of this topic, in the Museum collection, they are relatively under-represented compared with those from the United States and Spain. It is partly for this reason that the collection can scarcely stand comparison with that of the great American library.

Reinforcing this characterization of the Museum collection is the fact that of all the subject divisions made by the Widener Library, the Museum is strongest in that labelled *General Description, Manners and Customs etc.* This is precisely the section in which the works of European and United States travellers predominate, the United States travellers' writings often being simultaneously published in an English edition.

In the twentieth century, the collection on history and description falls right away, and does not begin to pick up until the period of the Castro Revolution. But the improvement in acquisitions evidenced by the later volumes of the *Subject Index* points to a further interesting fact. Clearly all libraries find it is essential to buy older books which they failed to acquire on publication, in order to fill gaps which have become more pronounced as the reputations of particular titles have become established. But in a library which cannot afford a very extensive acquisitions program, this is very noticeable. The purchases of the Museum since 1955 include Miguel Angel Carbonell y Rivero's *Evocando al maestro* (1919), Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso's *Un capítulo de la historia general de Cuba, 1867-68* (1916), Juan F. Risquet's *Rectificaciones; la cuestión político-social en la isla de Cuba (1900)*, and Nicolás María Serrano y Diez' *Situación económica de la isla de Cuba al advenimiento del Ministerio Canovas en enero de 1884* (1884).

Government publications merit a special place in the consideration of the Museum collection, not least because, being predominantly acquired against the exchange of British government publications rather than by purchase in the open market, they tend to be well represented there. Here the picture seems slightly different from that prevailing in the field of books. Prior to the War of Independence, the sources are of course Spanish. The Library has a set of the *Gaceta de Madrid*, a complete set of the *Diario de Sesiones del Senado*, and a partial set of the *Diario de Sesiones del Congreso de Diputados*. It also possesses the ten volumes of General Weyler's *Mi mando en Cuba*, which while not an official source, is indispensable for the study of official policy of the period of the War of Independence.

Subsequent to the American withdrawal, Cuban government publications proper begin. The library has the *Gaceta Oficial* from 1902, the *Memoria del Administración del Presidente de la República* from 1909 to 1931 (i.e. a complete set), and the *Colección Legislativa* (1-60, 1902/5-1938), the latter being supported by the civil orders made by the military government during the American occupation. Outside these three major items, the collection is a kaleidoscope of partial sets, which together underline the difficulties involved in collecting government publications, especially in an unstable situation. Holdings include *Industria azucarera y sus derivadas zafra de 1903/04-1931* (the set is imperfect, but very extensive), an imperfect set

of the *Revista Oficial del Ministerio de Comercio*, and a good if broken set of the annual *Comercio Exterior* (the set starts in 1930 only). The records of government publications acquired since the Castro Revolution show that although some material is continuing to be acquired, the overall situation from the Museum's point of view is one of great confusion in which it is difficult to approach the holdings with confidence that one will find what one is looking for, yet, for all that, probably worthwhile approaching.

Since literature is not covered by the Widener Latin American shelflist, I am treating it separately, on the basis of Ivan Schulman's draft about the Library of Congress holdings. The comparison shows that the strength of the Museum falls well below that of the Library of Congress. The mention of specific items held by the Museum whose absence from the Library of Congress is noted by Schulman is intended rather to suggest the supplementary role the Museum can perform, than to contradict this basic overall impression. Confining ourselves to the period after 1850, we find, for example, that while lacking the writings of José María de Cárdenas y Rodríguez, José Victoriano Betancourt, and Francisco de Paula Gelabert, the library does have Juan Francisco Valerio's *Cuadros sociales* (1876). Other items from this period missing from the Library of Congress but present in the Museum are José Ramón de Betancourt's *Una feria de la caridad en 183?* (1858), and Alfredo Torroella's *Amor y pobreza* (1864). The Museum's five items by José Fornaris do not include his *Cantos del Siboney* but do include his *Obras, T.1* (1862), *Poesías* (1888), *El arpa del logar* (1878), *Flores y lágrimas* (1860), and *Cantos tropicales* (1874). Among large quantities of Andrés Poey Aguirre's writings is to be found *Le Positivisme* (1876), and the Library also has the four volumes of Enrique José Varona y Pera's *Obras* (1936-1938). José Silverio Jorrín and Martín Morua Delgado are both absent from the Library, but Ramón Zambrana, Rafael Montoro, Enrique Pineyro, Manuel Sanguily, Manuel de la Cruz, and Rafael María Merchán are represented (though invariably less strongly than in the Library of Congress) and the Library has an extensive collection of original writings and critical works in its Martí collection.

It becomes progressively less easy to point to items by twentieth century authors held by the Museum which the Library of Congress lacks, but among them is the anthology by Félix Lizaso and José Antonio Fernández de Castro *La poesía moderna en Cuba* (1882-1925).... (1926). One pointer to the fragmentary character of the Museum's holdings is the collection of Alejo Carpentier's writings; the Museum has the 1933 edition of *Ecue-yamba-ó* but has only an English translation of *Los pasos perdidos* and a German edition of *El reino de este mundo*. Of the fifteen narratives checked as a sample by Schulman in the Library of Congress, the Museum

proves to have only two, José Lezama Lima's *Paradiso* (2d. edition, 1968) and Edmundo Desnoes' *Memorias del subdesarrollo* (the Buenos Aires, 1968 edition). Ten of the fifteen authors are entirely unrepresented in the Museum, the other three being Pablo Armando Fernández, Luis Agüero and José Soler Puig.

To have spent so long on the Museum's collections seems mainly to have offered an extended opportunity to describe its inadequacies. And these are indeed notable. Yet the space I have given to it is realistic. It is unquestionably the best collection publicly available in the United Kingdom, and its strengths, even in the Cuban field can be a source of agreeable surprise.

Other library resources

When I referred to publicly available collections, I did so advisedly. Particularly in subjects whose documentation is very recent, it is often the case that a private individual has amassed the best collection, and visits to writers on Cuban subjects in the United Kingdom could lead one to more useful resources than a pilgrimage around libraries. Nonetheless, it is to the libraries, the British Museum and others, that the scholar must normally expect to turn.

In 1965, the Committee on Latin American Studies set up by the University Grants Committee published its report. Since then, and following the recommendations of this report: (Great Britain University Grants Committee *Report of the Committee on Latin American Studies* 1965; usually referred to as the "Parry Report," after the Chairman of the Committee, J. H. Parry), library developments in the Latin American field have been concentrated in five universities in the United Kingdom, Cambridge, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and Oxford. A late arrival in the Latin American field, the University of Essex at Colchester has also made vigorous efforts to expand its Latin American library holdings, and with good results. These universities, and in the case of London and Oxford, their constituent colleges and institutes, have collected according to a rough division of interests, in which natural inclinations have been strengthened by declared policy. Thus history is probably the strongest point of the Cuban collections in Cambridge and Oxford; Oxford is also strong in recent Cuban politics and economics, while Cuban literature is probably better represented at Glasgow and Liverpool. In London, the constituent colleges divide the disciplinary interests among themselves, with history being mainly found at the Institute of Historical Research and University College, recent politics and political history and economics at the London School of Economics, and literature at King's College, while the University Library has a general collection in which literature of the modern period is perhaps the most prominent feature.

In immediate appearance, the collection of the Bodleian Library (the university library of Oxford) numbering some 150 items in the field of Cuban history, plus related geographical, archaeological and other items is not promising. Considering that the Castro revolution occurred so recently, an unusually high proportion of the material in the collection is devoted to it, even allowing for the spate of writing it has inspired. But a closer look reveals that the library has acquired other less expected items. It can for example supply a copy of Carlos Manuel Trelles y Govín's *Un precursor de la independencia de Cuba*, not apparently in the Museum nor in the Library of Congress. It also has (surprisingly for a library which does not profess to collect imaginative literature in foreign languages) the Habana 1969 edition of Cynthio Vitier's *Temas martianos*. Such writers as Carbonell, M. Márquez Sterling, Roig de Leuchsenring, and Santovenia y Echaide are represented but not in strength; yet in addition to items in English such as R. H. Davis' *Cuba in war time* (1896), the library does have some nineteenth century imprints in Spanish such as José Ferrer de Couto's *Cuba puede ser independiente* (1872) and José Martí's pamphlet *La república española ante la revolución cubana* (1873). One potentially interesting part of the collection which could possibly repay further examination is a group of some 23 pamphlets published in the 1930's relating to the history of Cuba. The more recent part of the collection includes runs of some prominent journals, among them *Cuba socialista* and *Obra revolucionaria*, though both these are incomplete.

In the collection of Cambridge University Library, imprints of post-1960 again predominate, and those mainly from English and American presses. But once again, there is a modest number of earlier imprints which may be worth attention. The library has the six volumes of Emilio Reverter Delmas *Cuba española* ....(1896-99); it also has Mario García Kohly's *Política internacional cubana*....(1928), Jorge Mañach's *Martí* (1933), and Ramón Infiesta's *Máximo Gómez* (1937). The more recent imprints include Silvia Lubian's *El club revolucionario de J. B. Zayas* (1961) alongside the familiar works of Draper, Matthews, Foner, Goldenberg and Yglesias.

On recent events in Cuba, the British Library of Political and Economic Science (which is the library of London School of Economics) is perhaps stronger than either of the two libraries just treated. The published guide to the materials in the library is the subject arranged *A London bibliography of the social sciences*.... (1931-) (published by the School since 1931, the most recent volumes published in 1968 covering 1956 to 1962). Like *Peddie*, referred to in the section on the British Museum, this was originally a record in subject order of the holdings of more than one library, but is now limited to books added to the British Library of Political and Economic Science. The *London Bibliography* does make use of the heading "Cuba," but in addition some of the material on Cuba appears under subdivisions

of other headings such as "Communism: Cuba." The acquisitions since 1962, subject indexed in a card catalogue which will ultimately be published, are much the most impressive part of the collection. Some of them give an "internal" viewpoint, such as Oscar Pino Santos' *La estructura económica de Cuba y la reforma agraria* (1959), and Lisandro Otero Masdeu's *Cuba; Zona de desarrollo agrario* (2d. edition, Habana, 1960). But the commentaries written from outside predominate, and here it is the breadth of the collection which impresses most. There is a wide range of imprints, with Berlin (Friedel Trappen's *Die kubanische Volksrevolution)* and Bombay (Karanjia and Sanghvi's *Castro; Storm over Latin America)* being perhaps the most unusual. This collection represents mainly the political interest of the library, and especially its interest in regimes of the left. The economic interest is probably less well represented. Great promise is offered by the presence of Ramón de la Sagra's *Historia económico-política y estadística de la isla de Cuba* (1831), (London's third copy since it is also to be found in the British Museum and the London Library). But the promise is not borne out; the set of the *Anuario azucarero* has many gaps in it for example, and on the economic side, the recent collection reflects the two facts that compared with political studies, relatively fewer treatments of economic aspects of the revolution have appeared, and that original economic source materials for this period are also much harder to come by. Nonetheless, the revolution has clearly done a great deal to stimulate interest in Cuban affairs, and it is for materials in this period, that the library is principally of use. Earlier items must largely be regarded as an accidental bonus.

The literature field is probably above all the one which shows most markedly the complementary effect achieved by numerous libraries collecting in the same field. In the libraries of the universities of this country, interest in Cuban literature is a relatively new phenomenon. Collections tend to reflect to a marked degree the preference of teachers and those doing research in the field. The chances therefore of finding early editions of noted Cuban writers, indeed of finding anything published prior to 1950 are small. Having said that, I may point out that surprises can occur, such as the recent acquisition by the Brotherton Library of Leeds University of the 1913 edition of Emilio Bobadilla's *A fuego lento.* But in the union catalogue maintained at the University of London Institute of Latin American Studies, the concentration on writers producing principally since 1930 is most noticeable. And, since libraries acquired so little Cuban material until recently, this cannot be explained solely by the fact that the union catalogue is strongest on recently acquired materials. Thus in the period Portuondo calls *La Política*, the universities collectively make a much poorer showing than the British Museum, chiefly because their holdings of such major writers as Fernándo Ortíz and Alfonso Hernández Catá are so inadequate

(the union catalogue lists 6 items by the former and 3 by the latter). In the period Portuondo calls *Las Masas*, there is already an improvement; the catalogue shows three locations of Carpentier's *Tientos y diferencias* (all in editions published since 1965) which the British Museum does not have at all, and even shows three locations of recent editions of *El gran zoo* (missing except in the French translation from the Library of Congress) at Oxford University's Taylor Institutions library, at the London University Library, and at the library of University College, London, though the Museum scores heavily in its collections of José María Chacón y Calvo, Manuel Pedro González and Carlos M. Trelles. The period of *Formalismo* sees the universities' collections further improving: the holdings of José Lezama Lima, Virgilio Piñera, Cynthio Vitier, and Eugenio Florit being more extensive than those of the Museum (which is however markedly stronger on Samuel Fiejóo). A comparison with the Museum on Schulman's fifteen sample items in the revolutionary period is not very illuminating. The Museum, as we have said, had only two items, one of which, José Lezama Lima's *Paradiso* (1968) is to be found in a least three British university libraries (the Brotherton, the Taylor Institution, and Queen Mary College, London); the union catalogue shows no further location of the other so far. Two other titles are thrown up by the union catalogue, Lisandro Otero's *La situación* (1963), (in Birkbeck College of the University of London) and Virgilio Piñera's *Pequeñas maniobras* (1963), which is at the University of Essex and the University of London libraries.

In the time available for research, and the space available for putting down the results of the research, I have had to resign myself to omitting some of the possible sources of Cuban printed materials in this country. The omission was brought home to me by a recent opportunity I had to examine a collection at the Printed Books Library of the Foreign Office, a library which is prepared to admit *bona fide* scholars to consult its collections when they cannot find what they require elsewhere. The collection is probably less than 200 items, yet it contained some interesting material on the recent political history of Cuba, for example two items by Alberto Bayo *(Mi aporte a la revolución cubana* (1960) and *Ciento cincuenta preguntas a un guerillero* (1960), some variant editions (that of 1943 being the earliest) of Blas Roca's *Fundamentos del socialismo en Cuba* and Luis Conte Agüero's *Cartas del presidio* (1959). Together they testify that when care has gone into an acquisition program, and above all in the present situation, when channels of supply are available and prompt action is feasible, even a modest collection can offer interesting material for the student of Cuban affairs.

It would also be an error to exclude mention in this essay of the collection at Canning House, the home of the Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian

Councils, whose library catalogue was published by G.K. Hall in 1967. Here the literature collection appears the strongest feature, having some 250 entries in the catalogue. The works of twentieth century writers predominate, though in any given period the collection must be characterized as at best representative rather than exhaustive.

In attempting to survey the printed resources of the United Kingdom for the study of Cuba, the writer is conscious of the impossibility of doing justice to all libraries and the difficulty of ensuring that no unfair impressions are left. A summary of the general situation might be that any attempt to study Cuba (be it in its politics, its history, its geography, its economics, or its literature) in depth, purely with the resources available in this country, would probably be unbalanced and might possibly be totally frustrated. Nonetheless, considering how little importance we have attached to this island compared with other islands in the West Indies, British resources are estimable in themselves and can go some modest way to supplementing the stronger collections to be found across the Atlantic.

Appendix

British Parliamentary Papers are indexed in the following: General alphabetical index to the bills, reports, estimates, accounts and papers printed by order of the House of Commons and to the papers presented by command 1801-1948/49. London, H.M.S.O., 1853-1960.

This cumulates the indexes produced in the period into three sequences, for 1801-1852, 1852-1899, and 1900-1948/49. The title of the index varies a little from sequence to sequence. There is a ten year supplement to 1958/59, and annual volumes subsequently. Examination of the volume for 1900-1948/49 shows practically no material on Cuba.

British Theses on Cuban topics can be traced from the following sources:

Theses in Latin American studies at British Universities in progress and completed 1966/67-. London, University of London Institute of Latin American Studies, 1967-.

This annual list is arranged by the university to which the thesis was submitted and then by the degree sought. There is an index of candidates, and of academic disciplines, but no country approach. *Index to theses accepted for higher degrees in the universities of Great Britain and Ireland 1950/51-*. London ASLIB, 1953-.

Annual classified list, arranged by university under each head. Subject and author indexes.

Prior to these two lists, there is no consolidated list or index of British theses. Some universities produced their own lists; the records of some others have never been published, and an individual approach to each is therefore necessary.

WORKING PAPER NO. 4

Resources in Spain for the Study of Cuba Since 1868

by
JUAN MARTINEZ-ALIER AND JOSE RAMON BARRACA DE RAMOS
St. Antony's College, Oxford *University of Madrid*

Translated by
GEORGETTE M. DORN
Library of Congress

INTRODUCTION

The Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas (Spain) has recently published a two-volume work entitled *Guía de fuentes para la historia de Ibero-América conservadas en España* (1966-69), one in a series of guides published for the study of Spanish American history, sponsored by the International Council on Archives and by UNESCO. The present survey is intended to supplement much of the information found in the *Guía de fuentes*....mentioned above.

We will describe first the archives and libraries in Madrid where the most important sources are located, next those in Seville, and last those in Barcelona. We did not have the opportunity to visit other cities. The reference work *Guía de fuentes*....contains a wealth of information about the different depositories, their addresses, hours of operation, etc.

This essay describes holdings in Spanish archives and libraries pertaining to the history of Cuba since 1868. Obviously, the scope of this work will not allow a highly detailed description of all materials encountered. However, detailed descriptions of collections of some of the lesser-known depositories are included. Available guides and reference works relating to each depository are also mentioned.

We want to thank many archivists and librarians for their kind assistance in our project, especially Miss María Teresa de la Peña of the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid, and Verena Martínez-Alier who helped us with materials in Seville.

Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid

The Sección Ultramar of the Archivo Histórico Nacional (hereafter referred to as AHN) is the archive of the old Ministerio de Ultramar. It contains the most important manuscripts of the second half of the 19th century. The papers relating to Cuba are in 4,000 legajos. The best guide to this collection can be found in Luis Sánchez Belda's *Guía del Archivo Histórico Nacional*, 1958 p. 172ff. Rather than repeat what is said there, we wish to point out some details not mentioned in that guide:

a) The names of the different subsections (i.e. *Fomento, Gracia y Justicia, Insurrección*, etc) clearly indicate the nature of the documents.

Some, however, need clarification such as *Fechos y Expedientes* which refers to a wide variety of dispatches that are not classified by subject. *Cuba y Puerto Rico; Papeles de Gobierno* (Legs. 5368-5431) includes the records of persons who have completed military service in the Antilles, especially in Cuba. This subsection is arranged chronologically.

b) There is a listing of the series *Papeles sin clasificar* (legs. 2742-2851), see *Guia del Archivo Histórico Nacional*, p. 176. These papers deal with budgets, accounting by the Audiencia, and criminal statistics.

c) Serie adicional (see Sánchez Belda, *Guia del Archivo....* [1958], p. 176) contains about 600 legajos concerning Cuba; there is a short list of the contents. This series includes registries of ships, matters relating to customs, forts and barracks, documents about the insurrection, and documents captured from the enemy. It also includes materials of 18th century New Spain.

d) In the collection of papers entitled *Libros de registros*, the material captioned *Archivo del Ministerio y Expedientes ingresados en el Ministerio* is not very relevant because it does not include the documents themselves.

e) There is a relationship between the years and months corresponding to each of the *Colección de Reales Ordenes* dispatched by the Ministerio de Ultramar from 1862 to 1897, but there is no index of these documents. Papers in the Ultramar Section have not been cataloged because for many years they were to be transferred to Seville. To get an idea what can be found in the Ultramar Section, one should consult the "Libros de registro" (hereafter referred to as the "registers") of the Ministerio de Ultramar and the various subsections, such as *Fomento, Gobierno, Gracia y Justicia, Hacienda*. Naturally, it is impossible to be certain whether all documents can be located with these finding aids. In the registers, dispatches have been arranged by year and by subject matter. For example, in register no. 4 *(Fomento*, 1881-1891) located under "E" 1885, there is reference to "Expediente general de instrucción pública, no. 1." The researcher should then consult a typewritten index in order to find the legajo containing *Fomento; Cuba 1885-1*. Sometimes the registers list the same subject under several letters. Thus, the "Expediente" mentioned above can also be found under "I" in the year (1885). In some cases the cross references are misleading. For instance, in register no. 4, under "F" in 1890, we find a reference to "Ferrocarriles varios" for nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 21, 24, 25, 30, and 32. But to find all the papers on railroads one should check all the appropriate letters of the alphabet because they may be listed under the town, the village, or the sugar refinery, rather than under "railroad."

The subject matter of the documents is often unclear in the registers, and the dates given are often those of the document's arrival to the Ministerio de Ultramar. For instance, in register no. 5 *(Fomento*, 1892- 99) under

"P" (1899) we find a reference to "Población de color y asiática en Ultramar; datos estadísticos y extractos de los interrogatorios y contestaciones sobre la manera de reglamentarla," under no. 628. In the typewritten index the legajo is cited as *Fomento, Cuba, 1899-628* under no 288. In register no. 11 *(Gobierno* 1863-70) "C" (1868) somewhat out of place, we find a reference (no. 157) to "Contestaciones al interrogatorio hecho sobre varios puntos a la Junta de Información de Ultramar," but when we look up legajo 4717 there is no document with that title.

Another similar case is the document entitled "Exposición de varios comerciantes de Barcelona acerca de la extinción de la esclavitud en las Antillas" a reference to which is found in register no. 12 *(Gobierno,* 1871-80), "E" (1879). When we located this material in legajo 4759, we realized that the register was not accurate in its description of the documents. The documents include, for instance, petitions by Catalan and other Barcelona merchants to continue slavery; there are also petitions to the Cortes from throughout Spain in favor of abolition. All this material is dated 1869 and not 1879. The original documents are not here, the material consists of extensive and detailed resumes which do not include the individual names of the merchants who had signed the petitions. The originals are said to be in the "general collection" and no more particulars are given. There is no simple way to find a general collection on abolition.

While the documents are not cataloged, it is probably more expedient to ask directly for the legajos from their listing in the *Serie de Papeles* which can be found in *Guía del Archivo....* (p. 174-176), than to use the registers.

In the registers we find occasional references to indexes of documents. Thus in register no. 5 *(Fomento,* 1892-99) "I" (1899) there is an entry "Indices e inventarios, relación de, no. 624." However, we advise the researcher using the registers to look directly for subject headings, that is, consult the legajos and bypass the indexes. Reading the latter is useful and gives an excellent overview of the collections, but it does not pinpoint individual items.

The Puerto Rican documents are now being cataloged. Considerable work has to be done to catalog the more voluminous Cuban documents.

The cataloging of the Cuban collection would bring to light many published items, such as pamphlets, newspapers (some of which had been banned in Cuba at the time), statistical studies, etc. The Ultramar section has a great wealth of published sources. It also contains numerous maps. Cataloging the collection would also enable us to separate the Cuban items from those pertaining to the Philippines and to Puerto Rico.

One should not read our statements concerning the Ultramar section too pessimistically. It is possible to work in this section with excellent

results as A. F. Corwin has demonstrated in his book *Spain and the abolition of slavery in Cuba*....(1967). The archivists in charge are very competent and helpful. The cataloging of the entire collection would of course simplify procedures. This section of the AHN is open to the public

A section entitled "Hacienda" has been created recently in the AHN. It contains papers which came from Hacienda (Treasury) and the *Guía de fuentes*..... (v. 1, p 191 ff) gives a detailed account of this section. The collection of Royal Decrees which originated at the Ministerio de Ultramar concerning Hacienda are found here. There are 75 bound volumes, 60 of which (from 7811 on) relate to the post-1868 period. V. 7872 is a collection of royal decrees originating from the Ministerio de Ultramar after 1878. These bound volumes are not cataloged, but they are easy to work with because the documents have been bound in chronological order and are indexed at the beginning of each volume. Legajo 3385 contains the 1892 budget of the diplomatic and consular corps of Cuba.

In the section "Estado" of the AHN there are also some documents relating to Cuba. They have been described by Sánchez Belda in *Guía del Archivo*.... (1958).

In December 1969 a number of interesting documents arrived at the AHN. They have been placed in the section entitled "Diversos, Títulos y Familias," box 2664, Pirala Collection [Fondo Pirala]. Listed below are some of the outstanding items. The number preceding each entry is the document number:

2. Maps of Cuba made by Antonio Maceo during his campaign while he was planning the invasion [N.D.].

3. Sketch of the tomb of Ramon Freyres, Maceo's military judge [n.d.]

4. Letter of Calixto García to Colonel Collazo from Washington, concerning Cuba (1898).

5. Letter from Montero to Pirala commenting on the introduction to *Anales de la Guerra de Cuba* and justifying the Cubans' revolutionary spirit (1895).

6. Four diaries of operations in Manzanillo and Holguín [n.d.].

7. Letter of José Miró to Pirala reporting relations between the Cuban rebels with the Junta of New York and between Maceo and Consul Lee (1900).

8. Spanish proclamation of Cuban independence by Bartolomé Masó (1895).

9. Hand map of Havana Province in a 1:50,000 scale; it indicates the place where Maceo died and also points out where his operations had taken place [n.d.].

11. Letter from Narváez to Lersundi concerning political problems in South America and references to the United States (1868).

12 and 13. Two letters from Maceo to Martínez Campos (1878). In both he gives thanks for courtesies extended to his family. In the first letter he refers to a letter which justifies waging war against Spain.

14. Maceo's classification of Spanish generals at war [n.d.].

18. A receipt for food signed by Colonel Quesada (1874).

19. Sketch of a map of Guisa by General Collazo [n.d.].

20. Sketch of a map of Victoria de las Tunas by General Collazo [n.d.].

21. Document concerning the provisional promotion of a soldier to corporal in San José of Guaicanamán by General Sanguily (1877).

22. Nomination of Lt. Silvestre Muñoz as chief of communications by Juan Masó (1891).

24. Detailed draft of a report by Collazo after the taking of Victoria de las Tunas [n.d.].

25. Receipt for armaments signed by the chief of E.M. of C.G. in Oriente (1870).

26. Proclamation by Máximo Gómez concerning some Spanish deserters (1893).

27. Proclamation of Máximo Gómez to the people of Sagua about independence [n.d.].

28. Letter from J.M. Carbó about expeditions from the United States to Cuba and the meetings of insurgents in Santiago (1877).

29. Declaration of the Cuban Constitutional Assembly to Masó, naming him vice-president of the republic (1895).

30. Instructions from Máximo Gómez to Masó concerning command of the army and military operations (1895).

31. Receipt by Lt. Col. Estrada for 232 pesos for ammunitions from Maj. H.M. Reeves.

32. Safeconduct signed by Estrada (1877).

33. Safeconduct signed by Martí [n.d.].

34. Provisional orders by Col. Isidro Benítez, signed by Céspedes and Maceo (1870).

38. Letter by Marcelo Azcárraga to Martínez Campos about encounters between Suárez Valdés and Navarro with Máximo Gómez and Maceo. Plans to defend Havana. Fear of explosives being used against Spanish transports. Questions concerning the inactivity of Spanish troops (1895).

Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid

This library has the most extensive collection of books, pamphlets, and periodicals in Spain. It also has one of the outstanding collections of manuscripts concerning Cuba.

Its manuscripts are listed in *Catálogo de manuscritos de América existentes en la Biblioteca Nacional*, by Julian Paz (1933). There are Cuban materials in the various bound volumes concerning colonists of the Indies (no. 786 in the Catálogo). Several volumes deal with prostitution in Havana (no. 788); with the collection and investment of money (no. 707); and also with economics and statistics. There is also a large collection of manuscripts and books which belonged to Justo Zaragoza. The researcher should examine the *Catálogos* thoroughly. There is no need to give further details about the materials relating to Cuba, but we would like to add that all the material concerns the second half of the 19th century.

Books and pamphlets

To ascertain the Biblioteca Nacional's holdings one should visit its Hispanic-American section which has a card catalog arranged by countries (Cuba can be found under the heading "Antilles") and by authors arranged alphabetically within each country (or area) heading. There are about 5,000 titles concerning Cuba, most of them dealing with the colonial period, but there are also many titles relating to the republican era. Some important recent books are not in the collections of the Biblioteca Nacional, such as Manuel Moreno Fraginals' *El ingenio* .... (1964).

It is unlikely that the card catalog will soon be published in printed form, and to state that there is a subject catalog is a little misleading, since only ten or twelve books are listed by subject under each country.

This card catalog arranged by countries in the Hispanic section is, of course, more up to date than Francisco de P. Vigil's *Catálogo del Museo-Biblioteca Ultramar* (1900).

Publications about Cuba which are not listed in the catalog of the Hispanic section, such as the works *Guía de gobierno y policía de la isla de Cuba* (1881) (sign. 1/8630), and *Guía comercial de la isla de Cuba* (1886, 1887, 1902, 1903, 1918-24) (sign. 5/96000) have also been located. The Biblioteca Nacional also has some legajos from the Ministerio de Ultramar which will soon be transferred to the Ultramar section of the AHN.

Archivo del Servicio Histórico Militar, Madrid.

The collection in this archive is described in *Guía de fuentes*.... (v. 1, p. 455 ff) and mentions the valuable series entitled "Campañas de ultramar" (Overseas military operations), although the collection is not described in detail. It is therefore important to consult the typewritten list entitled *Negociado de Ultramar; registro de documentación de Cuba, Puerto Rico y Filipinas* which can be found in this archive and which is rather thorough. The researcher should consult the entire section on Cuba, which is one of three sections on the overseas provinces. The documents are not arranged

in chronological or subject order. This is an important series for the study of the entire 19th century. Listed below are the items relating to the last 30 years of Spanish rule in Cuba:

a) Personal documents of the Captains General Gutiérrez de la Concha, O'Donnell, Serrano, Cevallos, Jovellar, Martínez Campos, Dulce, and Pietlain. Some consist of memoranda, reports, etc.

b) Documents concerning military operations in both wars classified under the following subject-headings: campaign diaries; organization; movement of troops; encounters with the enemy; reconnaisance; awards for bravery; matters relating to armaments and ammunition; information obtained from the enemy; prisoners taken by the Spanish military; destruction and fires caused by the enemy; robberies; fortifications, etc.

c) Numerous documents about military and political affairs, such as:

1868. Extensive report about the attitude of the U.S. Government towards Cuban affairs.
1869. Report by Dulce about the situation in Cuba and documents concerning the U.S. versus the Spanish position.
1869. Correspondence between Prim and Caballero de Rodas.
1869. Three letters from Amadeo Manuit.
1869. Campaign of Holguín.
1870. Concerning *El Cronista*, a New York newspaper which supported Spain.
1870. Reports by slaves.
1871. Taxes and tributes.
1871. Ships which smuggled arms.
1886. A request that Maceo and others be closely watched.
1896. An agreement between landowners and the Revolutionary Junta concerning the sugar harvest.
1897. A document concerning autonomy.
1897. The revolutionary newspaper *El Cubano* attacks the notion of annexation to the U.S.
1897. Papers concerning railroads.
1897. Matters relating to fiscal problems.
1898. Documents concerning residency requirements for Asians.
1898. Report about the fall of Santiago de Cuba. Political and economic report by General Blanco.
1898. Numerous documents concerning the Treaty of Paris.
1898. Documents relating to civilian personnel.

These represent only a few of the many documents in this series consisting of 286 legajos, of which 200 concern Cuba. The documents which could be classified as military are of the 1868-78 and 1895-98 periods, while those that are considered political cover the entire 19th century.

This series also contains a collection of *Gacetas de La Habana* from 1865 though 1898 which complements the set in the Biblioteca Nacional.

Real Academia de la Historia

There are two especially valuable collections of documents in this depository.

Colección Caballero de Rodas: Contains seven legajos which deal with matters concerning the administrations of Captains General Lersudi, Dulce, Genover Espiner, Caballero de Rodas, Count of Valmaseda, Ceballos, Pieltaín, Jovellar, Concha, and Caobo. It covers almost the entire period of the Ten Years War (1868-78). Also included in this collection is a printed work entitled *Efemérides de la insurrección de Cuba desde 10 de octubre de 1868* [n.d.].

Colección Fernández Duro: Cesáreo Fernández Duro was a naval officer who became Secretary General of Cuba in 1869 during the captaincy general of Caballero de Rodas. The collection given to the Academia in 1914 consists of ten legajos with 1,343 documents. Its significance is due to the fact that most of these documents have been captured from the enemy. A description of this collection follows:

Legajo 1: Investigations concerning the disappearance of some cargoes of salt; the wounding of a Negro; cattle thefts; murders; and arson. Taxation of the estate of deceased persons. Communication from Felix Fernández to the President concerning elections. Report of the death of General Honorato Castillo. Portions of a book (161 folios) with communications, proclamations.

Legajo 2: Archive of Lt. General Amadeo Manuit, 1868-70 (119 documents). Papers of General Emilio Zaldívar (35 documents). Military movements; negotiations; legal case against Napoleón Arango. Papers of Commander Miguel C. Aguilera, Governor of Guanajay, 1869 (31 documents). Material about Las Villas, 1869-70. Appointments; elections; arson. Plans to annex Cuba to the U.S. (15 documents). Orders and dispatches emanating from the government of Céspedes, 1869-70. The capture of Asierto Fort (12 documents). Documents about the Upton (1870). Instructions from Morales Lemus. Dissension in New York. Projects of landing (14 documents). Papers taken from Goicuría (8 documents). Papers of the Cuban Junta of New York (27 documents). Juntas of the Prefecture of Sabanicú (1868-70). Matters relating to the mails, deserters, arson, recruiting of soldiers, paper money (39 documents). Papers of B. Varona (Bombeta) and of the Civilian government of Camagüey (61 documents). Archive of the Prefecture of Porcayo (203 Documents).

Legajo 3: General headquarters of M. Quesada and F. Cavada (109 documents) Summaries (21 documents). Papers of Antonio Rodríguez and of Madriñales, chief of the batallion of Punta de Piedra (30 documents).

Legajo 4: Archive of Ignacio Agramonte (1868-70). Copy book containing orders and dispatches. Matters relating to the rivalry between Puerto Príncipe and Bayamo. Agramonte's opposition to Céspedes; domination of affairs. Negotiations (82 documents).

Legajo 5: Chamber of Deputies. Laws, elections, matters relating to dealings with the Executive branch of government (210 documents).

Legajo 6: Miscellany. Bank notes which have not been authorized, patents, bonds, maps, reports, memoranda, etc. Includes printed materials. Also orders, dispatches, regulations, etc (136 documents).

Legajos 7 and 8: Secretary of Government: communications to the governments, 1869-70. The case of Ayala (85 and 41 documents respectively).

Legajo 10: Havana newspapers covering the insurrection (1869-70). Report of the merger of the La Habana Railroad Company with the railroad of Havana Bay to Matanzas (56 documents).

In addition to the two collections described above, the following documents can be found in this archive: Letters of Queen Isabel II to Caballero de Rodas, eight letters dated 1869 and five letters dated 1871 (Leg. XV, sign. 9-13-6/69-53).

Archivo de las Cortes Españolas

The often mentioned *Guía de fuentes* ....(v. 1, p. 157 ff) does not include a description of Cuban materials after 1863. Nevertheless in this archive there are many papers which originated after the latter date. There are about 1,000 documents covering the 1865-1899 period, which are listed in the *Indice de expedientes desde 1865*, a handwritten list which can be found in this archive. These materials can be located under the heading "Cuba" and "Ultramar." some of the documents are listed under both headings.

The researcher should also consult the *Diario de sesiones de las Cortes*, a printed source which according to the archivists of this institution lists most of the documents that can be found here. Some of the documents follow:

1869: A proposal by Sr. Labra concerning a lack of compliance with laws and decrees given to the Antilles since 1870 (Leg. 168, no. 109).

1872: A proposal of law by the Count of Villamar concerning the abolition of slavery in Cuba (Leg. 174, no. 41).

1872: Request by Sr. Labra for regulations to allow Egyptian and Abyssinian colonists into Cuba (Leg. 174, no. 41).

1873: Project of law by Sr. Labra to force the Captains General of the provinces to state the reasons why they have suspended certain laws (Leg. 173, no 47).

1876: Government communique transmitting a copy of a memorandum by Lt. General José Riquelme of April 7, 1874 to the Captain General of Cuba, Jose de la Concha (Leg. 182, no. 147).

1873: Questions by Mr. Betancourt concerning the carrying out of a decree about unloading merchandise from ships in Cuba (Leg. 177, no. 144).

1877: Requests by Mr. Salamanca y Negrete to send the communications between General Lerzundi and the Government in 1868 concerning the Cuban insurrection (Leg. 182, no. 206).

1878: Inquiry by Mr. Vivar concerning the manner in which the Banco Hispano-Colonia. had delivered the amount of money which was lacking from the Cuban loan (Leg. 190, 95).

1879: Documents relating to a project to modify customs laws for sugar and honey (Leg. 199, no. 16).

1879: Communique from the Secretary of Ultramar transmitting tax laws for Cuba (Leg. 207, no. 44).

1879: Inquiry by Mr. García Canal about the decree of October 27, 1877 concerning the distribution of vacant pieces of land in Cuba (Leg. 202, no. 254).

1879: Inquiry by Mr. Portuondo concerning the number of African slaves on the island of Cuba (Leg. 202, no. 275).

1881: Papers concerning a project of law to reform regulations on commerce between Spain and her overseas possessions (Leg. 208, no. 6).

1881: Papers concerning a project of law to abrogate a differential fee that has to be paid for merchandise arriving in Cuba and Puerto Rico by foreign ships (Leg. 209, no. 16).

1881: Proposal of Mr. Feijóo Sotomayor concerning the Patronato de Libertos in Cuba (the Society of Freedman) (Leg. 211, no. 90).

1886: Proposal by Faustino Rodríguez San Pedro and others to delay the discussion of Cuba's budget (Leg. 258, no. 23).

1887: Project of law by Luis María Pando to assure that Cuban refined sugar and brandy made of sugar cane pay the same duties in Spain as the mother country's native products (Leg. 253, no. 35).

1887-1888: Request by Representative José Antonio Gutiérrez de la Vega to see documents concerning immoralities in Cuba (Leg. 244, no. 176).

1891: Inquiry by Mr. Calbetón to the Ministro de Ultramar concerning introduction to Puerto Rico and Cuba of foreign products which proceed

from Spain as native merchandise to the detriment of Cuba's treasury (Leg. 264, no. 150).

1891: Copy of a telegram from various companies of Cuba concerning commerce with Spain (Leg. 262, no. 6).

1894-95: A complete set of documents concerning the budget (Leg. 272, no. 108-117).

1894-95: Petition by the Círculo de Hacendados y Agricultores de Cuba (Society of Landowners and Planters) to abolish a special tax on loading and unloading (Leg. 272, no. 113).

1896: Proposal of law by Mr. Santro [sic] Guzmán to exempt from taxation those farms which had been destroyed by the war (Leg. 294, no. 121).

1898: Documents concerning the Spanish-American War in Cuba (Leg. 298, no. 1).

Archivo del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Madrid

The holdings of this archive have to be divided in two parts, the materials before 1900 are easily accessible and form one category, while those after 1900 are classified as restricted.

Manuscripts prior to 1900: There are two small collections which are very important. Legajos 2894-2899 deal with the insurrection and consist mostly of ambassadorial and consular reports concerning the second war in Cuba. Thus legajos 2894-2895 contain communiqués from Caracas, Key West, Buenos Aires, Brazil, Boston (from the Consul of Portugal), Bogotá, Berlin, Antwerp, Philadelphia, The Hague, Guatemala, La Guaira, Lima, Kingston, London, and Hamburg. This series also contains telegrams emanating from Cuba and communiqués of the Cuban General Government. We find here also several numbers of the *Courier d'Espagne*, a Barcelona newspaper.

The other collection entitled the "Ultramar series" is somewhat more important. It consists of Legajos 2900-2951 covering the 1824-1900 period. Legajo 2929 deals with the year 1868. Thus the last 23 legajos are significant for our purposes. The collection contains many newspaper clippings, which document individual political affairs, and occupy several volumes. These legajos complement those in the Ultramar section of the AHN. They were deposited in the Archivo de Asuntos Exteriores because they pertain to foreign nationals (arrests, lawsuits, contraband, the transportation of military materials, etc). A brief listing of some of the salient items follows:

Legajo 2929: Claim by several Englishmen to a copper mine in Santiago, 1867. Matters relating to immigration of Chinese from Indochina and the Philippines, 1867. Printed regulation (1867) relating to Negro slave trade. Problems with Mexico: attachment of ships; expulsion of General

Santa Anna, 1868. Correspondence of the Captain General concerning the insurrection, 1868. Plans against Cuba drawn up in the U.S., 1867-68 (Plan by Cuban exiles).

Legajo 2930: Concerning the killing of a Frenchman by mercenaries, 1869. Expedition organized in Nassau, 1869-70. Detention of U.S. schooners. Detention of British ships, 1870.

Legajo 2931: Document relating to plans of having the U.S. purchase Cuba 1869. Buccaneer expeditions, 1869. The shooting of Charles Speakman, 1869.

Legajo 2932: Claims for the detention of ships, 1869-70. Cuban Junta of New York, 1869-70.

Legajo 2940: Detention of a British schooner in Port au Prince, 1875. The Uruguayan government sends the ship *Puig* with political exiles, 1875. Death of the Frenchman Edmundo Raggonard, 1875. Messages from the embassies in Berlin, Washington, Istanbul, Russia, London, and Vienna concerning the war, 1875. Documents relating to sponge fisheries in Cuba, 1876.

Legajo 2944: Relating to attacks of Spaniards in Key West, 1890-91. Protest against the Spanish Consulate in Kingston, 1889-90. Immigration of Turks to Cuba, 1893. Concerning buccaneers, and safety measures taken against them, 1891-94. Memorandum of the Naval Attaché in Washington concerning the U.S. fleet, and report on Cuba's strategic importance, 1890. Accounting about extraordinary expenses incurred for the hiring of special guards to safeguard the embassy in Washington from 1870 to 1887.

Legajo 2951: Concerning Spanish immigration, 1898. Sale of the floating dock of Havana, 1899. Letters of the Marquis de Argüelles, Spanish delegate, 1898-99. Buccaneer expeditions from the U.S. to Cuba, from 1895. Export of armaments from London, 1898. Claim by Austria-Hungary concerning a levy on cattle, 1898. Incident at Cienfuegos when the Spanish flag was hoisted at the consulate, 1899. Decrees granting Cuba's and Puerto Rico's autonomy, 1898.

Manuscripts after 1900: This is the most important archive in Spain for post-1900 materials dealing with Cuba. The documents include the archives of the Spanish embassy of Havana. Owing to the fact that there has been a large migration of Spaniards to Cuba during the first two decades of the 20th century and to a significant increase in trade, the embassy archives are voluminous. In general, materials after 1900 are restricted. Therefore, it seems pointless to give a detailed listing here. Yet there is a proposal to ease restrictions and open the collections to the public up to 1930. Some of the memoranda by consular officers, Spanish diplomats, relating to trade were printed and sold to subscribers. Many of these printed documents

are in this archive. Post-1900 diplomatic and consular reports which have not been published are of course still restricted.

Archivo del Ministerio de Justicia, Madrid

Numerous documents relating to the granting of titles of nobility to a large number of Cubans during the second half of the 19th century are housed in this archive. A complete list can be found in *Guía de fuentes....* (v. 1, p. 208ff). Each document includes information on the reasons the title is granted to the recipient as well as detailed biographic data. For instance, in 1875 don José Baró y Blanxart was given the title of Marqués de Santa Rita. The recipient was an alderman of the "Ayuntamiento" of Matanzas and was instrumental in establishing the first regular shipping line between Cuba and Spain.

Archivo del Consejo de Estado

The often mentioned *Guía de fuentes....(v. 1, p. 141ff)* gives a very detailed description of this archive's holdings, and also a somewhat exaggerated impression of its significance. The materials that can be found here consist mostly of dicta by the Council of State, some of which are judicial and others political in nature. The files on each case do not include the background material since that has been sent back to the administrative department that initiated the proceedings.

Archivo de la Presidencia del Gobierno

The *Libros de Actas* which can be found in this archive, only go to 1844 and are therefore not relevant for our purposes. On the other hand, the *Libros de Acuerdos* seem to be a very important source but rather hard to consult for lack of indexes. They have to be read page by page in order to gather a good impression about the contents.

The collection *Carpetas de Leyes y Decretos* is described in *Guía de fuentes* ....(v. 1, p. 185). of special interest is a legajo dealing with a national subscription to defray the expenses of the war in Cuba, royal decrees concerning the treaty of peace with the U.S. (1901), and extending the amnesty of January 23, 1899, to those sentenced by Cuban tribunals. The collection *Libros de Telegramas* has four registers of telegrams which were sent and received during 1893-98 and two registers for the 1898-99 period.

Archivo del Patrimonio Nacional

The description of this archive in the *Guía de fuentes....* (v. 1, p. 271) needs some amplification. What the *Guía* describes as "The private archive of Her Majesty Da. María Cristina de Austria" is in reality the collection entitled "Papers of the Private Secretary of Their Majesties D. Alfonso XII and Da. María Cristina." These papers are preserved in 26 boxes and some 6 legajos. The chronological index of the manuscripts has recently been revised. The papers consist of letters, telegrams, memoranda, etc. Some are relevant to the history of Cuba in the late 19th century:

a) Official and private documents about the war (in Cuba), 1898. Meeting of the generals in Madrid, 1898. Antecedents to the war, 1898. The sinking of the *Maine*, 1898.

b) Two letters by Francisco Saez de Urturi, Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, 1894. A letter, and the copy of a letter by Manuel Santander, Bishop of Havana, 1898. Copy of a memorandum by the Archbishop of Cuba, 1899.

c) Report to the Supreme War Council by the Marqués de la Habana (José G. de la Concha),1875-77. A letter by Despujol, 1877. Three letters by Jovellar, 1875-76. Speech by Alfonso XII when reinforcements were leaving for Cuba, 1875-76. Two letters by Laserna, 1878. 14 letters by Novaliches, 1877-79.

d) Twelve letters by Martínez Campos, 1874-79. Telegrams from Cuba; report by Martínez Campos, 1879. Letter from Cánovas. Eleven letters from Cánovas del Castillo, 1874-79, and another set of 15 letters from the same author, 1884-91.

e) Five letters by General Blanco, 1880-81. One letter by José G. de la Concha, 1883.

f) Reports of crises and dismissals, 1891, 1892, 1893 (Cervera), 1895, 1896, 1897, and consultations dated 1898. Plans to build railroad lines in Cuba, 1885.

Archivo del Museo Naval

There are some manuscripts in this depository which relate to the period we are discussing. Mss. 459, 857, 1379, 1388, 1411, 1472, 1508, 1601, 1701, 1707, 1800, 1843, 1866, 1877, 2113-2122, 3178 and especially nos. 1879 and 1800 refer entirely to the Spanish American War. Other pertinent documents deal with the Havana naval station, the naval battle of Santiago de Cuba, a diary by Navy Lt. Ignacio Fossi y Gutierres, and other descriptions of naval encounters. Some documents concern the sinking of the *Maine;* the independence of Cuba; matters concerning shipping sugar to Liverpool in 1875; two diaries by Antonio Eulate (1868 and 1898)

when he was the commander of the cruiser *Vizcaya*. The naval archives include an excellent collection of about 150 naval charts, some of these are manuscripts and others were published during the second half of the 19th century. The museum also has maps although they are not as important as the naval charts.

Biblioteca del Ateneo, Madrid

The most impressive Cuban collection in this library consists of a large number of pamphlets published during the period when Rafael María de Labra was president of the Ateneo. Thousands of pamphlets have been bound into volumes while a smaller number can be found in boxes. The pamphlets bound in volumes are now being cataloged. Six hundred of the approximately 1, 500 volumes have been cataloged to date. This pamphlet collection is larger than the one at the Biblioteca Nacional. A few of the pamphlets concerning Cuba are listed below. The volume number is given at the end of each entry:

Acosta y Albear, Francisco. *Compendio histórico del pasado y presente de Cuba y su guerra insurreccional.* Madrid, 1875. v. 553.

Sobre reformas. Memoria sobre el estado actual. La Habana, 1874. v. 617.

Alonso Sanjurjo, Eugenio. *Apuntes sobre los proyectos de abolición de la escalvitud en las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico.* Madrid [n.d.] v. 602.

Andrés, S. *La reforma electoral en las Antillas.* Madrid, 1889. v. 577.

Bernal, Calixto. *La reforma política de Cuba y su ley constitutiva.* Madrid, 1881. v. 541.

Blanco Herres, Miguel. *Cuba; situación actual y reformas que reclama.* Madrid, 1876. v. 553.

Cabezas de Herrero, José. *Relaciones comerciales de la Península con Ultramar.* Madrid, 1888. v. 509.

Centro Austuriano. *Memoria que presentó la Junta Directiva.* La Habana, 1887. v. 460.

Concha, José de la. *La cuestión social en Cuba.* Madrid, 1875. v. 541.

———. *Memorias de Cuba.* Madrid, 1887. v. 541.

———. *Memoria sobre el estado de la instrucción pública en Cuba.* [n.p., n.d.] v. 542.

———. *Memoria sobre el ramo de emancipados en Cuba* [*n.p., n.d.*] v. 542.

———. *Memoria sobre la hacienda pública de Cuba* [n.p., n.d.] v. 542.

———. *Reforma municipal de Cuba* [n.p., n.d.] v. 542.

———. *Reseña de los ejecutado en la Capitanía General de Cuba* [n.p., n.d.] v. 542.

Contestación del Círculo de Hacendados y Agricultores de Cuba al folleto "La cuestión cubana." Barcelona, 1891. v. 577.

Coronado y Asper, Antonio. *Cartas sobre emigración y colonias.* Madrid, 1881. v. 594.

Cuba y Puerto Rico. Madrid, 1870. v. 616.

E., M. de. *Estudios económicos sobre Cuba y España. Abolición de aduanas y otras cargas públicas.* Madrid, 1880. v. 594.

Establecimiento de colonias militares en Ultramar. Madrid, 1883. v. 541.

Cuba [n.p., n.d.] v. 616.

Fernandez Golfín, Luis. Breves apuntes sobre Cuba [n.p., n.d.] v. 616.

Gasset y Arteme, Eduardo. *Propaganda antiesclavista.* Madrid, 1872. v. 616.

Labra, Rafael María de. *La cuestión colonial.* Madrid, 1869. v. 616.

Montaos y Robillard, Francisco. *Proyecto de emancipación de la esclavitud en Cuba.* Madrid, 1865. v. 617.

Ocho artículos sobre la autonomía de Cuba. Matanzas, Cuba, 1882. v. 542.

Pieltaín, Cándido. *La isla de Cuba desde mediados de abril hasta fines de octubre de 1873.* Madrid, 1879. v. 542.

La política en las Antillas. El partido liberal en Cuba. Madrid, 1882. v. 400.

Reglamento de la Liga de Comerciantes Importadores de la isla de Cuba. La Habana, 1890. v. 587.

Rivas, Manuel de. *Colonias annamitas en Cuba. Proyecto presentado por el presbítero....* La Habana, 1873. v. 617.

Serrano y Diez, Nicolás María. *Situación económica de Cuba al advenimiento de Cánovas.* Madrid, 1884. v. 427.

Vega Mar, Conde de. *Informe y exposición sobre cuestiones de Cuba.* Madrid, 1868. v. 617.

There are various materials concerning the abolition of slavery in v. 616 by authors such as Eugenio Alonso y Sanjurjo (1874), José Ahumada Centurión (1870), Segismundo Moret y Prendergast (1870), Joaquín Rodríguez San Pedro (1870), the Sociedad Abolicionista Española (1873), and the Tertulia Radical de Madrid (1875).

Biblioteca del Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid.

This outstanding library specializes in Spanish-American history. Its holdings originated from the Carlos Pereyra library. It has now about 500

titles relating to Cuba, most of them about the colonial period. There is little about the period after independence, although we found the almanac *Cuba en la mano* (1940), and Manuel Moreno Fraginals' *Misiones cubanas a archivos europeos* (1951) which is not in the collections of the Biblioteca Nacional.

Biblioteca del Instituto de Cultura Hispánica, Madrid.

This library also specializes in Spanish-America, although it has more contemporary than colonial materials. It is also very rich in holdings relating to Cuba. The Chacón y Calvo collection can be found here.

Theses at the University of Madrid.

Filosofía y Letras (Historia):

Figueroa Mercado, Leida. *Puerto Rico ante la oferta de leyes especiales por España* 1963 (it covers 1887 and compares the situation in Puerto Rico with that in Cuba).

Kalinski, Félix. *Imperialismo norteamericano en el siglo XIX con su solución en la guerra hispanoamericana.* 1954.

O'Neill, John. *Las fuerzas navales de España y los Estados Unidos durante el conflicto de 1898.* 1967.

Law School:

Alcalá y Hanke, Agustín. *La esclavitud de los negros en la América española* (published in Madrid in 1919)

Blanch Mederos, Agustín. *La constitución cubana de 1940.* [n.d.].

Note: Theses prepared and presented before 1951 are listed in José Tudela de la Orden's work *Los manuscritos de América en las bibliotecas de España; catálogo inventario* (1954).

More recent theses are listed periodically in *Revista de la Universidad de Madrid.*

Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla

This impressive depository contains few materials relating to the second half of the 19th century. The researcher should consult José María de la Peña Cámara's *Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla; guía del visitante* (1958), as well as the *Guía de fuentes....* (v. I., p. 26ff.) We shall list here some of the relevant materials that are found at the AGI although some of them antedate 1868.

Section V. Gobierno: A handwritten catalog lists the documents pertaining to the Audiencia of Santo Domingo. There is also José María de la Peña Cámara's printed catalog entitled *Catálogo de los fondos cubanos del Archivo General de Indias* (1929-1935) 3v. This extensive catalog covers materials to the end of the 18th century, only occasionally does it list documents as late as the 1820's.

Section IX. Estado: Houses documents ranging from 1700 to 1836. A catalog covering the Novena Section has been prepared by the archivists of the AGI under the supervision of Director Cristóbal Bermúdez Plata: *Catálogo de documentos en la sección novena* (1949-). Volume 1 covers Santo Domingo, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Louisiana, Florida, and Mexico. There is also a handwritten catalog of 19 legajos dealing with Santo Domingo, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Louisiana, and Florida. In the latter listing Cuba does not appear as a separate entity.

Section X. Ultramar: This section has a total of 880 legajos of which 404 concern Cuba. These documents complement the Ultramar Section of the AHN in Madrid. All the documents are prior to 1870 and generally deal with Cuba from 1745 to 1864. There is no catalog of this section although we found a handwritten listing which serves as a finding aid. It is not very detailed. Some of the relevant materials of Ultramar are in our appendix.

Section XI. Capitanía General de Cuba: This section is well covered in the work *Archivo General de Indias* ....(p. 131ff). The majority of the documents are not for the period covered in this essay. Many of the lists and the partial catalog were published in Joaquín Llaverías' *Historia de los archivos de Cuba* (1912) p. 106-145. There is also a typewritten list of this section which Roscoe R. Hill used to compile his *Descriptive catalogue of the documents relating to the history of the United States in the Papeles Procedentes de Cuba deposited at the Archivo General de Indias at Seville* (1916). Hill's catalog is a selective guide. The typewritten list includes listings not used by Llaverías, such as bundles 11 and 13. Bundle 11 has nothing concerning Cuba. Bundle 13 contains, among other things, correspondence by Captains General Ricafort, Tacón, and Espeleta (1834).

Section XV. Tribunal de Cuentas: The documents in this section belong to the Ultramar section of the Archivo del Tribunal de Cuentas, and they were brought here in 1932-33. The rest of the holdings of those archives have disappeared. This section contains about 2,200 legajos concerning Cuba, most of the documents cover the 1870-1880 period. The documents have been arranged geographically by towns and villages. It seems that no one had ever worked with these papers; they have never been cataloged or

listed. *Guía de fuentes....* v. 1, p. 58) mentions these documents, but a better description can be found in the guide *Archivo General de Indias....* The contents of legajo 5775 follow:

Lottery tickets

Treasury accounts

Treasury income and receipts

Administrative matters relating to the treasury:

a) Receipts
b) Court deposits
c) Various deposits
d) Voluntary deposits
e) Government warranties
f) Convertible promissory notes
g) Accounts sent to the General Treasury
h) Material received from Pinar del Rio
i) Material received from customs

Polavieja Collection: These papers were given to the AGI by the Polavieja family. The collection has not been cataloged, nor does it appear in any of the guides, but it is open to the public and can be consulted by researchers. It includes many documents relating to Cuba and the Philippines. The Cuban documents cover approximately the 1875-1885 period and consist of 52 legajos.

The Library of the AGI has about 200 books about Cuba. Although there are some titles not available in Madrid, such as Havana Bishop Jacinto María Martínez y Saez' *Los voluntarios de Cuba y el Obispo de la Habana....* (1871).

Biblioteca de la Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos, Sevilla.

Books are classified by country and within each country by subject. There are about 500 books relating to Cuba, 80 percent of which refer to the colonial period, with 20 percent relating to the Independence period.

Instituto Hispano-Cubano de Historia de America, Sevilla.

This institute was founded in 1928 by Rafael González Abreu, José de Castro y Calvo, and Juan Díaz del Moral. They published excellent

and much needed catalogs until about 1936, but little has been accomplished since then. The institute is located in the Convento de los Remedios which is in poor physical condition. The holdings of the institute are few and neglected. For more information one should consult Manuel Moreno Fraginals' *Misiones cubanas a los archivos europeos* (1951), p. 103-5. There are two other works which may be helpful: *El Instituto Cubano de Historia de América; nota informativa sobre su carácter y funcionamiento*, (1928) 10 p.; and *El Instituto Hispano-Cubano de Historia de América*, Sevilla [n.d.,] 46 p. includes an appendix with indexes of the *Catálogo de fondos americanos del Archivo de Protocolos de Sevilla* which was published by the Compañía Ibero-Americana de Publicaciones (1931) . See Arthur E. Gropp's "Bibliografía de fuentes archivisticas relacionadas con Iberoamérica," which appeared in the *Anuario de Estudios Americanos*, Sevilla, (v. 22, p 919-973).

The XXVI International Congress of Americanists of October 1935 was held at the Instituto Hispano-Cubano.

Biblioteca Central de la Diputación de Barcelona (Biblioteca de Cataluna).

A guide entitled *Guía de la biblioteca....* was published in 1959, and it includes a catalog listing manuscripts. The only manuscript relating to Cuba is Emilio Ferrer Pérez, *Diario y libro de contabilidad y apuntes durante la guerra de Cuba, 1870-73*, MS 1380.

The Library does not have extensive Cuban holdings, although there are a number of rare books not to be found in other libraries, notably those relating to Catalans in Cuba. The following periodicals are especially noteworthy:

Butlleti de Catalunya, Grop nacionalista radical. Santiago de Cuba. Any 1-1928 (sign. 05. 729. 1 But. Fol).

Nova Catalunya, La Habana, 1913-31, monthly (incomplete).

Vida Catalana, Periódico catalanista; La Habana, 1920-25, monthly.

Vida Catalana (In Spanish); La Habana; 1914-16.

Some of the Cuban newspapers in this library include *La independencia; diario de la tarde*, Santiago de Cuba, v. 29, 1928; and *La región; diario de información de la manaña*, 1928. It also has issues of several satirical journals of the 19th century, such as *El Moro Muza y Juan Palomo* (nos. 73-84, 1935); and *Información hispano-cubana; revista mensual ilustrada. Organo de la Cámara oficial Española de Comercio en Cuba.*

The library has about 200 books relating to Cuba, classified under "History: Cuba" and "Cuba."

Archivo Histórico de la Ciudad, Barcelona.

In section 5 is the "Archivo comercial" subsection. Pedro Voltes Bou's *Catálogo del fondo comercial del Instituto Municipal de Historia* (1961) introduces the reader to this collection, which consists of more than 200 volumes covering the activities of over 300 commercial firms for the year 1563-1903. There are many documents relating to commerce with Cuba, but most of these are from the second half of the 18th and first half of the 19th century. We found no card catalog to this archive.

Archivo y Biblioteca del Fomento del Trabajo Nacional, Barcelona.

Specializing in economic affairs, this library contains approximately 70,000 volumes, some of which relate to Cuba at the end of the 19th century. In the series *Estudios económicos*, there are many pamphlets concerning rules on tariff reform presented by Fermín Calbetón; Eduardo Dolz; Manuel Girona, president of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce; Antonio Ferratges, Marquis of Mont-Roig; Avelino Brunet: Fenerido Nicolau: and Miguel Lorenzale (sign. 48-III-10.) Also in the same series is *Discursos pronunciados por el Exmo. Sr. D. Pablo de Alzola, representante de la Liga Nacional de Productores de España* (1896) (sign. 32 Alz.).

Documents of the Cuban and Puerto Rican Tariff Commission are also in this depository and cover the period of May 27, 1892 to November 3, 1892.

An interesting item is the work *Información sobre la consecuencia que ha producido la supresión del Derecho Diferencial de Bandera y sobre la valoración y clasificación de los tejidos de lana... por la Comisión Especial Arancelaria creada por R.D. de 8 de septiembre de 1878* (1883), 3 v. Noteworthy also is a small collection of about 20 items consisting of commercial memoranda and reports by Spanish diplomats and consuls in Havana and Santiago de Cuba, during the first 20 years of the 20th century (sign. 48-III-18). These reports were published as pamphlets and were purchased by subscribers.

It is possible that a more thorough search of this depository would disclose many other relevant items concerning trade between Spain and Cuba. We have limited our search to point out the salient characteristics of the collections. Anyone working in this period should visit this library because trade relations between Catalonia and Cuba were extremely important. There is no printed catalog, but there is a card catalog by subject headings.

Universidad de Barcelona. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras (Historia).

The most interesting item found here is a thesis by J. Maluquer de Motes Bernet, entitled *El movimiento abolicionista en España (1865-1873);* September 1968. The bibliography contains over 800 sources and has in addition a list of Catalan journals and newspapers which relate to Cuban affairs during the last third of the 19th century.

Biblioteca-Museo Balaguer, Villanueva y Geltrú (near Barcelona).

This depository is mentioned in *Guia de fuentes* ....(v. 2, p. 162). It houses the papers of Víctor Balaguer, Secretary of Ultramar during 1871, 1874, 1886-1888. For instance, there is a valuable set of correspondence in three bound volumes for the years 1886-1888.

Other Archives and Libraries

The most important archives and libraries in Spain where materials on Cuba can be found have already been mentioned. Naturally, there are papers relating to Cuba in other depositories. The researcher should consult the *Guía de fuentes....* for a preliminary orientation. Undoubtedly, there is a wealth of manuscript materials in private hands, but we did not have an opportunity to explore this source in Spanish holdings. In rare instances private papers have been deposited in archives. This seems to have been the case with the papers of the famous historical figure of the Indies, Xifré. Although we are unable to confirm definitely their location, the Xifré papers apparently have been deposited in the Fidel Fita Museum in Arenys de Mar, near Barcelona.

As far as printed sources are concerned, Madrid is the place to visit. The Biblioteca Nacional, the Ateneo (contains valuable pamphlets), the Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, the Instituto de Cultura Hispánica, and the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas are all rich sources for Cuban materials. The Archivo General Militar in Segovia and the Archivo Don Alvaro de Bazán in Viso de Marqués (Ciudad Real) which have many Cuban papers, especially in the sections "Expediciones" and "Historia" are also worthy of mention.

Military and naval libraries such as the Biblioteca Central Militar (under the Archivo del Servicio Histórico Militar), the libraries at the Museo Naval, and the Biblioteca Central del Ministerio de Marina (both under the administra-

tion of the Archivo del Museo Naval) should also be noted. The printed sources in these specialized libraries deal mostly with military, naval, and strategic affairs. They do not have many rare books. One should work at the Biblioteca Nacional before visiting these libraries. Finally, we would like to mention the library at the Instituto Geológico Minero.

We have not covered newspapers and periodicals thoroughly. Mentioning only a few outstanding titles of special interest for Cuban research. However, the *Diario de sesiones del Congreso de Diputados* and the *Diario de sesiones del Senado* which contain full debates, *e.g.* on the Cuban budget and the tariff issue, must be cited. The essential material for the examination of Spanish opinion on Cuba in contained in the leading newspapers of the period. The newspaper with the most information about Cuba is the conservative *La época;* its political bias should be balanced by reading *El imparcial,* though its Cuban coverage is much smaller.

WORKING PAPER NO. 5

Resources in Germany for the Study of Cuba Since 1868

by
HANS POHL
University of Bonn
Translated by
GEORGETTE M. DORN
Library of Congress

The following report on library and archival resources concerning post-1868 Cuba in West German depositories is based on information gathered from a number of institutions. The section on unpublished materials is based on investigations by Dr. Schwebel, Director of the Staatsarchiv Bremen (Archive of the State of Bremen). Dr. Schwebel, who is preparing a guide to Latin American materials, describes his work in an article entitled: "Der Lateinamerikaführer des Internationalen Archivrats" which appeared in the *Jahrbuch für Geschichte von Staat, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Lateinamerikas* 5, 1968. The German part of this international guide was prepared by Dr. Renate Hauschild-Thiessen and Dr. Elfriede Bachmann. Dr. Schwebel and his two collaborators kindly provided me with excerpts of that part of the unpublished guide concerning Cuba from 1868 to 1914.

I. Published materials

The German Center for Latin American Research [Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutsche Latein-Amerikaforschung, ADLAF], has attempted for the past several years to centralize information resources on Latin America in several disciplines. It has established a Latin American referral center [Dokumentationsleitstelle] with headquarters in Hamburg at the Institut for Iberoamerika-Kunde. The referral center, which began to operate in 1970, will gather information on books and periodicals concerning Latin America held at libraries throughout the German Federal Republic. Appendix 1 lists the participating institutions and their addresses. References to institutions noted in Part I of this paper are cited by placing the appropriate appendix reference number after the institution.

The referral center already has information regarding Latin American materials at depositories in Hamburg thanks to the Union Catalog of Latin American materials in that city [Zentralkatalog für Iberoamerika-Schrifttum]. This work also includes the holdings of the Library of the *Institut für Weltwirtschaft*, University of Kiel (IV).

The most extensive collection of Cuban materials in Hamburg, around 100 titles, is housed in the Staats-und-Universitätsbibliothek (I). Most of these titles relate to history and literature, although subjects such as geogra-

phy, politics, and bibliography are also represented. The collection also includes some periodicals such as the *Boletín del Archivo Nacional, Anales de la Academia de la Historia de Cuba* and some older publications of the 19th century, such as *Der Krieg um Kuba im Sommer 1898*, by Max Plueddemann (1899); *Españoles e insurrectos*, by Francisco Camps y Feliú (1890); *Aperçu statistique de l'île de Cuba*, by B. Huber (1826); and *Reiseskizzen aus West-Indien, Mexiko und Nord- Amerika, gesammelt in Jahre 1872*, by Roger Graf von Bruges (1873).

Several institutes at the University of Hamburg also have noteworthy Cuban holdings. The Ibero-Amerikanisches Forschungsinstitut (XXVII) has a large number of books on Cuban literature and literary history, as well as approximately 80 titles on other subjects. This depository also contains a collection of periodicals, such as the *Boletín del Archivo Nacional; Casa de las Américas;* and *Diccionario Geográfico, estadístistico, histoŕico de la isla de Cuba*, by I. Pezuela (1863-1866).

Among other depositories in Hamburg with considerable Cuban holdings are the libraries of the Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv (XVIII); the *Institut für Auswärtige Politik* (XXIX) which has excellent holdings concerning Cuban development during the last decade; and the Max-Planck-Institut fur Ausländisches und Internationales Privatrecht (VII), which is strong in legal materials, especially in the fields of economics and labor. Hamburg has a number of other libraries with limited Cuban holdings (see Appendix I).

The Welt-Wirtshcafts-Archiv concentrates on books and periodicals such as *El economista, Anuario estadístico de Cuba* (1952-), as well as specialized materials, such as *Mensajes del Presidente...al Congreso de la República de Cuba* (1920-1930), and in general, publications relating to the Cuban economy.

Research materials in the field of economics are especially strong in the library collections at the Institut für Weltwirtschaft, University of Kiel (IV), and at the *Ibero-Amerika-Institut fur Wirtschaftsforschung*, a research center at the University of Göttingen, which concentrates exclusively on Latin America. (XVI).

The referral center [Dokumentationsleitstelle] has started to catalog all materials on Latin America from German and foreign publications, including those published in East European periodicals. The center publishes a union list of locations in Germany where the materials can be found. Cuban coverage starts with 1966.

The most important Latin American collection in the German Federal Republic is located at the Ibero-Amerikanische Institut Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin (II), a depository with about 4,000 titles on Cuba. Appendix 2 contains a list of subject headings used to classify the collection at the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. The largest group of materials consists

of art and literature (see Appendix 2, part 11, xu), with approximately 500 volumes. Section 4 (Social Sciences) and Section 5 (History) consist of 500 to 600 titles, or about 700 volumes. In Section 4 there are 150 titles on Cuban politics and foreign relations (Appendix 2, ig and ik). The section containing history (300 titles) is especially well organized. These books deal almost exclusively with the 19th and 20th centuries. The 19th is well represented, especially the materials covering the 1890's.

The Free University of Berlin has demonstrated increasing interest in Latin America and in late 1970 plans to open a Center for Latin American Studies, at the Lateinamerika-Abteilung beim Romanischer Seminar (IX). The Soziologische Institut (VIII) at the Free University has a small collection of materials on contemporary Cuba, concentrating on the social sciences, especially politics.

In addition to the outstanding Berlin collections on Cuban history, one should note the Iberische und Lateinamerikanische Abteilung des Historischen Seminar der Universität zu Köln (XXXVIII). This depository has over 250 titles on Cuba, almost exclusively historical works. It also has a number of periodicals such as *Anales de la Academia de Historia, Universidad de la Habana, Asomante, Obra revolucionaria*, and others.

Finally, there are several other Latin American centers in the German Federal Republic which have Cuban holdings. Among these we have the Fakultät für Soziologie der Universität Bielefeld (XLI), and the Lateinamerika Abteilung des Arnold-Bergstrasser-Instituts für Kultur-Wissenschaftliche Forschung in Freiburg (XIV). The Bielefeld collection of approximately 100 titles consists of works on sociology, politics, and history. The Freiburg collection of about 70 titles specializes in politics and history.

In addition, almost all of the romance language departments at West German universities (for instance at Bonn and Köln) have collections of Cuban literature. Departments of geography, such as those at Bonn, Hamburg, and Heidelberg, also have collections of Cuban geography and geology.

II. Unpublished materials.

Manuscript materials on Cuba exist in twenty public and private archives in the Federal Republic and West Berlin. A list of these archives with their addresses appears in Appendix 3. References to these archives in this paper are cited by naming the city in which the archive is located and its appropriate reference number in Appendix 3. Most of the documents concerning Cuba for the period 1868-1968 are in the Archives of the State of the two Hanseatic towns of Bremen (IX) and Hamburg (XI). It is impossible here to list in detail all the subjects and titles of the document series existing in these twenty archives.

The most important sources are the diplomatic and consular reports

from Cuba sent by the envoys of the various German states, located in the archives of Berlin (III), Bonn (IV),Karlsruhe (VI), Stuttgart (VII), Munich (VIII), Bremen (IX and X), Hamburg (XI and XII) and of lower Saxony [Aurich (XV), Hannover (XVI), Oldenburg (XVII) and Wolfenbüttel (XVIII)]. Apart from the legations in Havana, the German states were represented by consuls in Santiago, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Trinidad, La Paz, and Santa Cruz del Sur. There are many reports of German consuls in other countries, e.g., in Spain and Italy.

The second group of documents consists of private books (merchants' books and papers), reports of government officials, captains' diaries, seamen's diaries, and various other journals in the Military Archive section (II) of the Archive of the Federal Republic in Freiburg/Br. (e.g., Nachlasse des Dr. Rudolf Firle, Korvettenkapitän, Tagebuch 1900-1905 und des Admiral Paul Behncke 1903-1905), in the State Archive of Bavaria in Munich, Abt. I - Allgemeines Staatsarchiv (VIII a) (Aufschlüsse über die Firma Ferdinand Heydrich in Matanzas 1899) and Abt.II - Geheimes Staatsarchiv (VIII b) (Nachlass Karl. Frhr. v. Kesling 1900- in Santiago de Cuba), in the State Archive of Bremen (IX) (e.g., Geschäftsbücher der Firma Migault & Ruyter 1831-1928) and the archives in Hamburg (XI) (e.g., Archive der Firma Friedrich Justus und der Familie Westenholz).

Commercial relations between Germany and Cuba is one of the main topics covered in this collection. It contains material on many aspects of commerce such as import and export duties in Cuban ports and on special products, e.g., rice; the importance of trade; reports on commercial affairs; the production of palm leaves for commercial purposes; tobacco production (1903-1907); and sugar production (1904). These documents are housed in the archives of Koblenz (I), Stuttgart (VII), Bonn (IV), Bremen (IX), and Frankfurt (XIV) for the years 1912-1914 and in Hamburg (XI) and Bremen (IX) for 1895.

Nearly all of the archives contain documents about German trade with Cuba. There are also notes on commercial navigation and ports in Cuba, e.g., on the strike in Havana in 1912 (Hamburg, XI). Some papers about war ships sent to the West Indies (1867-1888) and on questions of navigation are deposited in the Militärarchiv in Freiburg (II).

A third group of documents concerns German emigration to Cuba in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. This material is located in Baden-Württemberg, and in Freiburg (V), Karlsruhe (VI), Bremen (IX), Hamburg (XI), and Marburg (XIII).

U.S.-Cuban Relations also receive considerable attention. There are many documents on United States-Cuban relations, beginning with the commercial treaties between the United States and Spain, 1878-1893. These documents are in the Archives of Karlsruhe (VI), Freiburg (V), Stuttgart (VII), and Köln (XX).

Most of the documents in this latter category, which concern the years immediately preceding and following the Spanish-American War, are housed in the Bundesarchiv-Abteilung Militärarchiv Freiburg (II), and in Berlin (III). The United States' attempt to acquire Cuba in 1889 is the topic of other documents located in the archives in Bonn (IV), Munich (VIII), Bremen (IX), Hamburg (XI), and in the private archives of the Freiherr of La Valette located in the Castle of Auel in the Rhineland (XIX). Reports on the same subject from German ambassadors in Washington can be found in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bonn (IV).

In Berlin (III) there are some papers on Cuban-Brazil relations and in Bremen (IX) some documents on cattle export from Colombia to Cuba in 1899.

Materials concerning other topics such as the French art exhibit in Havana in 1908 (Munich VIII b), Cuban interest in medical schools and other educational institutions in Hamburg (Hamburg XI), and navigation lines between various European countries and Cuba (Bremen IX) are also available.

APPENDIX TO WORKING PAPER NO. 5

UNION CATALOG OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS IN GERMAN DEPOSITORIES

List of Participating Institutions

I. Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg
2 Hamburg 13, Moorweidenstr. 40.

II. Bibliothek des Ibero-Amerikanischen Instituts Berlin-Lankwitz
1 Berlin 45, Gärtnerstr. 25-32.

III. Commerz-Bibliothek. 2 Hamburg 11, Börse

IV. Bibliothek des Instituts fur Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel. 23 Kiel-Wik, Mecklenburgerstr. 2-4

V. Bibliothek fur Zeitgeschichte
7 Stuttgart-0, Konrad-Adenauer-Str. 8

VI. Arbeitsstelle für Altamerikanische Sprachen und Kulturen
2 Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 64

VII. Bibliothek des Max-Planck-Instituts für Ausländisches und Internationales Privatrecht. 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 187

VIII. Bibliothek des Soziologischen Instituts der Freien Universität Berlin. 1 Berlin 31, Babelsberger Str. 14-16.

IX. Bibliothek der Lateinamerika-Abteilung beim Romanischen Seminar der Universität Berlin. 1 Berlin 46, Brucknerstr. 6

X. Bibliothek des Geographischen Instituts der Universität Bonn
53 Bonn, Franziskanerstr. 2

XI. Bibliothek des Seminars für Völkerkunde der Universität Bonn
53 Bonn, Liebfrauenweg 7

XII. Bibliothek des Forschungsinstituts der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
532 Bad Godesberg, Gotenstr. 27

XIII. Bibliothek des Seminars für Romanische Sprachen und Auslandskunde der Wirtschafts-und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg.
85 Nürnberg, Findelgasse 9

XIV. Bibliothek der Lateinamerika-Abteilung des Arnold-Bergstrasser-Instituts für Kulturwissenschaftliche Forschung e.v.
78 Freiburg, Erbprinzenstr. 18

XV. Bibliothek der Aussenstelle Santa Marta der Justus-Liebig-Universität. 63 Giessen, Landgraf-Philipp-Platz 4-6

XVI. Bibliothek des Ibero-Amerika-Instituts für Wirtschaftsforschung an der Universität Göttingen. 34 Göttingen, Gosslerstr. 1b

XVII. Bibliothek des deutschen Hydrographischen Instituts und des Deutschen Wetterdienstes, Seewetteramt. 2 Hamburg 4, Bernhard-Nocht-Str. 78

XVIII. Bibliothek des Hamburgischen Welt-Wirtschafts-Archivs 2 Hamburg 36, Karl-Muck-Platz 1

XIX. Bibliothek der Geographischen Gesellschaft 2 Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 21-23

XX. Hamburger Offentliche Bücherhallen 2 Hamburg 36, Kohlhöfen 21

XXI. Bibliothek des Bernhard-Nocht-Instituts für Schiffs-und Tropenkrankheiten. 2 Hamburg 4, Bernhard-Nocht-Str. 74

XXII. Bibliothek der Hamburger Kunsthalle 2 Hamburg 1, Glockengiesserwall

XXIII. Bibliothek des Hamburgischen Museums für Völkerkunde 2 Hamburg 13, Binderstr. 14

XXIV. Bibliothek der Gesamtgeographischen Atbeilung des Instituts für Geographie und Wirtschaftsgeographie 2 Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 21-23

XXV. Bibliothek der Wirtschaftsgeographischen Abteilung des Instituts für Geographie und Wirtschaftsgeographie 2 Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 19

XXVI. Bibliothek des Historischen Seminars der Universität Hamburg 2 Hamburg 13, Von-Melle-Park

XXVII. Bibliothek des Ibero-Amerikanischen Forschungsinstituts der Universität Hamburg. 2 Hamburg 13, Von-Melle-Park

XXVIII. Bibliothek des Instituts für Auswärtige Politik 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 186

XXIX. Bibliothek der Bundesforschungsanstalt für Forst-und Holzwirtschaft 2057 Reinbek bei Hamburg, Schloss

XXX. Bibliothek des UNESCO-Instituts für Pädagogik 2 Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 70

XXXI. Bibliothek des Norddeutschen Rundfunks 2 Hamburg 13, Werderstr. 82

XXXII. Bibliothek des Instituts für Aussenhandel und Uberseewirtschaft 2 Hamburg 13, Von-Melle-Park

XXXIII. Bibliothek des Instituts für Fischereibiologie der Universität Hamburg 2 Hamburg 50, Olbersweg 24

XXXIV. Bibliothek des Amerika-Hauses. 2 Hamburg 36, Tesdorpfstr. 1

XXXV. Bibliothek des Instituts für Iberoamerika-Kunde. 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterglacis 8

XXXVI. Bibliothek der Abteilung für Iberische und Ibero-Amerikanische Kunstgeschichte am Kunsthistorischen Institut der Universität Heildelberg. 69 Heildelberg 2, Grabengasse

XXXVII. Bibliothek der Iberischen und Lateinamerikanischen Abteilung des Historischen Seminars der Universität zu Köln 5 Köln-Lindenthal, Albertus-Magnus-Platz

XXXVIII. Bibliothek des Portugiesisch-Brasilianischen Instituts der Universität zu Köln. 5 Köln-Lindenthal, Albertus-Magnus-Platz

XXXIX. Bibliothek des Seminars für Wirtschafts-und Sozialgeschichte der Universität zu Köln. 5 Köln-Lindenthal, Albertus-Magnus-Platz

XL. Bibliothek der Sozialforschungsstelle an der Universität Münster, jetzt: Fakultät für Soziologie der Universität Bielefeld 48 Bielefeld, Voltmannstr. 28a

XLI. Bibliothek des Instituts für Genossenschaftswesen an der Universität Münster. 44 Münster, Weseler Str. 1

XLII. Bibliothek der Lateinamerika-Abteilung des Romanischen Seminars an der Universität Münster

APPENDIX TO WORKING PAPER NO. 5

IBERO-AMERIKANISCHES INSTITUT PREUSSISCHER KULTURBESITZ, BERLIN

LIST OF LIBRARY SUBJECT HEADINGS

Part I. General. Philosophy

ad	Encyclopedias
ag	Directories
ak	Calendars, Guides
al	Weights and Measures
an	Printing and Publishing
ap	Libraries, Catalogs
ar	Bibliography, includings Specialized Bibliographies
as	Book Dealers and Rare Book Dealers: Catalogs
av	Collected works; Collected Pamphlets
ba	Biographies, Necrologies, Specialized Publications on Individuals
be	Corporate Bodies, Institutes, Congresses, Museums, Exhibits
bi	General Periodicals (cf ua)
bm	Science in general
br	Philosophy, Psychology, Occultism

Part 2. Geography. Geophysics. Geodesy. Cartography

ca	Geography: Periodicals and Serials
cd	Travel accounts, Geography in General, Tourism
ci	Geophysics, including Volcanology
cn	Meteorology and Climatology
cp	Oceanography
ct	Geodesy
cx	Cartography
d	Atlases and Maps (Also Special Lists)

Part 3. Mathematics. Natural Sciences

ea	Natural Sciences in General
eh	Mathematics
em	Astronomy, Cosmology
er	Physics

eu	Chemistry
fc	Mineralogy, Geology, Palaeontology
fi	Biology, General
fm	Botany
fp	Zoology

Part 4. Anthropology and Society.

ge	Anthropology, Ethnography, Prehistoric Archaeology of America, Indian Languages, Ethnohistory
gi	Demography, Population Statistics, Migration, Colonization
gn	Foreigners
gv	Settlements, Municipalities (Including Municipal Laws and Administration)
ha	Sociology. The Components of Society (Family, Professional and Vocational Groups, Racial Groups, Women's Organizations, Clubs, Freemasons)
hi	Welfare, Social Security, Insurance (Including Laws and Administration, of each Group)
ho	Entertainment (Legal Aspects, Administration, Theater, Cinema, Dance)
ic	Political Science, Writings on Domestic Politics, Political Parties
ig	Army and Navy (Including Laws and Administration). War

Part 5. History

ka	History: Periodicals and Series
ke	History: General
kg	Ancient and Medieval History up to 1400
kl	15th Century
ko	16th Century
kr	17th Century
ku	18th Century
kx	19th Century
le	20th Century
ln	Auxiliary Sciences of History

Part 6. Economics

ma	Economics. Social Economics. Periodicals and Series
me	Economics. Social Economics: General
mh	Statistics (Not including statistics in specific disciplines)
na	Agriculture (Including Laws, Administration, and Statistics)
nd	The Use of Plants. Pests and Diseases of Plants
nh	Cattle Raising. Domestic Animals. Diseases of Domestic Animals. Veterinary Science

nl	Ore Deposits. Mining (Including Laws, Administration, and Statistics)
np	Use of Water and Hydraulic Energy (Including Law, Administration and Statistics)
oc	Handicrafts, Arts and Crafts, Industry (Including Laws, Administration, and Statistics)
om	Trade. Private Insurance (Including Administration and Statistics)
of	Home Economics
os	Transportation (Including Laws, Administration, and Statistics)
pa	Finance (Including Laws, Administration, and Statistics)
pk	Money, Banking, Stocks, and Bonds (Including Laws, Administration and Statistics)
pu	Corporations, Societies (Including Laws, Administration, and Statistics)

Part 7. Law. Administrative Law

qa	Legal Periodicals and Series
qe	Jurisprudence: General
qh	Positive Law: Periodicals and Series.
ql	Positive Law: Monographs
qr	Philosophy of Law
qx	History of Law. Roman Law
rd	Public Law in General. Constitutional Law. Law of Nationality.
rg	Parliament. Legislative Branch
rk	Administrative Law (Items not included in Parts 4, 6, 9, 10 and 12)
rs	Ecclesiastic Law
sa	International Public Law. Law of Nations
sd	International Boundary Questions and Problems of Territoriality
si	Legislation. Procedural Law.
sn	Penal Law. Criminology (Including Statistics)
ta	Private Law in General. Civil Law
tg	Copyright and Patent Law
tm	Commercial Law
to	International Private Law
ts	Labor Law
tx	Jurisdiction

Part 8. Religion and Church

ua	Periodicals and Series (Including all Periodicals with a Religious Orientation)

ud	Monographs
	Part 9. Education, Child Rearing. Games and Sports
va	Child Rearing and Education in General (Including Laws, Administration, and Statistics)
vg	Educational Systems
vn	Universities and Professional Schools
vs	Games and Sports (Including Bullfights)
	Part 10. The Arts
wa	General
wd	Fine and Plastic Arts
wr	Music
	Part 11. Language and Literature
xa	Philology in General (Including Proverbs)
xg	Linguistics: Spanish and Portuguese (With the Exception of Galician)
xh	Linguistics: Galician
xi	Linguistics:Catalan, Balearic, and Valencian
xk	Basque Language and Literature
xn	Linguistics: Other Languages (Including Indo-Germanic Languages in General)
xr	Literature
xs	Galician Literature
xt	Literature: Catalan, Balearic, and Valencian
xu	Works of Fiction
xv	Works of Fiction in Galician (Including Translations from the Galician)
xw	Fiction: Catalan, Balearic, and Valencian (Including Translations from these Languages)
xx	Basque Fiction (Including Translations from the Basque)
xy	Juvenile Books
xz	Juvenile Books in Galician, Catalan, Balearic, Valencian, and Basque
	Part 12. Medicine
ya	Medicine: Periodicals and Series
yd	Medicine: General
ye	Anatomy. Physiology
yh	Clinical Medicine. Pathology. Pharmacology

yl	Dentistry
yr	Hygiene. Laws and Administration concerning Sanitation

Part 13. Technology

za	Periodicals and Series
zd	Monographs
zz	Special Section: Newspapers

APPENDIX TO WORKING PAPER NO. 5.

GERMAN ARCHIVES WITH RESOURCE MATERIAL RELATING TO CUBA, 1868-1914

I. Bundesarchiv, Koblenz, Am Wöllershof 12
II. Bundesarchiv - Abteilung Militärarchiv, Freiburg/Br., Wiesentalstr. 10
III. Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz, 1 Berlin 33 (Dahlem) Archivstr. 12-14
IV. Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amts, Bonn, Adenaueralle 99-103
V. Generallandesarchiv Karlsruhe, Aussenstelle Freiburg/Br., Colombistr. 4
VI. Generallandesarchiv Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe, Nördliche Hildapromenade 2
VII. Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Konrad-Adenauer-Str. 4
VIII. Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv München:
a) Abt. I - Allgemeines Staatsarchiv, München, Arcisstr. 12;
b) Abt. II - Geheimes Staatsarchiv, München, Ludwigstr. 14
IX. Staatsarchiv Bremen, Bremen, Präsident-Kennedy-Platz 2
X. Archiv der Handelskammer Bremen, Bremen, Am Markt 13
XI. Staatsarchiv Hamburg, Hamburg 1, Rathaus
XII. Commerzbibliothek (Bibliothek der Handelskammer Hamburg) Hamburg, Hamburg 11, Börse
XIII. Hessisches Staatsarchiv, Marburg, Friedrichsplatz 15
XIV. Stadtarchiv Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Karmelitergasse 5
XV. Niedersächsisches Staatsarchiv, Aurich, Georgstr. 50
XVI. Niedersächsisches Staatsarchiv, Hannover, Am Archive 1
XVII. Niedersächsisches Staatsarchiv, Oldenburg, Damm 43
XVIII. Niedersächsisches Staatsarchiv, Wolfenbüttel, Forstweg 2
XIX. Archiv des Freiherrn von La Valette auf Schloss Auel, Auel, Gemeinde Wahlscheid (Repertorium in der Archivberatungsstelle Rheinland in Köln, Köln-Deutz, Landeshaus, Kennedy - Ufer 2)
XX. Rheinisch-Westfälisches Wirtschaftsarchiv zu Köln, Köln, Unter Sachsenhausen